# The Quarterly Journal

of the

## New York State Historical Association

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## CONTENTS

NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY OF MRS. JANE WHITTAKER, DAUGHTER OF SEBASTIAN STROPE, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
Mrs. Charlotte T. Luckhurst - 237

THE LOST STORY OF THE BRODHEAD EXPEDITION - - - - - Eber L. Russell - 252

OBITUARIES - - - - - - - - - 264

NOTICES AND REVIEWS OF BOOKS - - - 272

NOTES AND COMMENTS - - - - - 282

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# The Quarterly Journal

of the New York State Historical Association

VOL. XI JULY, 1930 No. 3

## NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY OF MRS. JANE WHITTAKER, DAUGHTER OF SEBASTIAN STROPE, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER[1]

*Contributed by Mrs. Charlotte T. Luckhurst*

(The aged lady, Mrs. Whittaker, who gave me the following narrative, went West in the Autumn of 1850 with her son Oliver Whittaker and is now living at Toulon, Stark County, Ill., with him. He is a gentleman of ample means and is doing all that lies in his power, as a correct man and dutiful son, to make cheerful the declining years of his venerable mother. (*Note. Mrs. Whittaker died at Toulon, July 6th, 1852, after a short illness, had been for 37 years a member of the Methodist Church.*) Her narrative has never been printed and I believe this is the first time it has been given in a public manner.)

My father and mother with their family, myself being of the number, settled at Wysox, then called Wysocton, in Bradford Co., Pa., just below Towanda on the other side of the river, five years before the massacre at Wyoming. (See deeds, etc. That would bring it in 1773.) We moved from Catskill. My mother and her six children, including myself, were made captives by the Indians on the 20th day of May, previous to the Massacre (1778). My grandparents (Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburgh), who had come with my father from Catskill, were also captured. The capture was in the morning. We were all at breakfast. The Indians numbered thirteen with three squaws in their company. I

[1]As appears from the paragraph at the close of this contribution, the "Narrative" of Mrs. Whittaker was taken down by Judge C. F. Avery of Owego. Interpolations by Judge Avery have been placed within parentheses; later additions by unknown hands have been placed within parentheses and italicized. ED.



AUG 1 6 1965

think they were Senecas. They came from Genesee. They took us at once to Tioga Point. There they gave us as prisoners to the English under Butler.

We were at Tioga Point when they returned from the Wyoming Massacre with their booty. I was about eleven years old at that time. We knew when the expedition started that it was fitted out for Wyoming. Among their booty were cattle and horses in great numbers. I heard them say that some of the cattle, etc., tumbled off from Breakneck Hill and were killed. While at Tioga we picked our living from the fields and woods, strawberries and raspberries and, later in the season, blackberries.

The Indians did not abuse us except that they gave us no bread or salt. The Indians and other forces and all the prisoners, including myself, went up the Susquehanna to Bainbridge, and some went to Unadilla, which the Indians called Tuendilla. This was in the latter part of the summer or perhaps in July. Were in that vicinity several weeks. We went up in canoes, encamped the first night near the mouth of the Owego Creek, which the Indians pronounced *Ah-wagh-gha*. At Bainbridge and Tuendilla, we had the privilege of cooking by a fireplace, a novel luxury to us since we were captives. Bushes were stuck up and wove together at the top to make something like a tent to protect us. This the Indians helped us do, in which they were very skillful. We had eels and fish in abundance at these places. While we were there, two British soldiers deserted, making their way in the direction of Tioga Point, by the way of Owego.

They got as far as Monghantowaus, being the beautiful plain in Nichols, which is now owned by Gen. Westbrook. This plain was a favorite corn ground of the Indians. The name originally was *Maugh*, meaning great and *Wa-mame*, plains, now changed to Monghantowaus (Mockintowaugo).

The two deserters, having got as far as this point, were overtaken, the forms of a court martial dispensed with and they were shot down at once. Their bodies were left on the top of the ground as not entitled to burial. Queen Esther of Sheshequin superintended the digging of a grave for their bodies and they were buried after the manner of the Indians.

These facts we learned from Queen Esther herself on our coming down from Bainbridge to Monghantowaus, a few days after the

occurrence. We remained there three weeks, then we went to Tioga Point in canoes. My brother and cousin, two pretty well grown boys, pushed the canoes and fished for us in going up and coming down the river. We remained at Tioga Point some time until Col. Hartley's victory over the Indians. (Col. Hartley of the Penn. Line, with Major Zebulon Butler at the head of some hundred or more men, were that fall below, but in the neighborhood of Tioga, to keep the Indians from a second attack upon Wyoming and to protect the frontier. This was previous and preliminary to the operations of Gen. Sullivan.) After the news of Hartley's victory, and contemplated invasion by the larger force, afterward of Sullivan, which already was apprehended by the Indians, all the captives were sent off up the Chemung on their way to Fort Niagara under an Indian escort. We passed through Newtown (Elmira), Painted Post up the Cohocton to Bath. (Mrs. Whittaker could not distinctly tell from this point their course, but she says there was a place on Lake Ontario they called Vaundequest and to reach it "our last day's journey on foot we travelled twenty miles." That point on the lake was undoubtedly Irondequoit Bay, near the mouth of the Genesee. By looking at a map of that part of the State it will be seen that by following that part of the route of the usual Indian trails on the banks of the streams, the party to which Mrs. Whittaker belonged, from Bath, ascended the Cohocton to its head waters in the southeast corner of Livingston Co., then across about six miles to Hemlock Lake or Conesus Lake, then down the Genesee to Irondequoit. The line thus described corresponds with the Indian trail.)

(Mrs. Whittaker continued.) It was a foot path, well beaten and quite wide enough in many places for two abreast. After reaching the lake, part of the Company went by land and part by water to Fort Niagara. (As to their treatment by the squaws, Mrs. Whittaker says), They did not regard us much more than if we had been four footed animals. Sometimes they would come around and look at us and grin after the manner of the Indian but make no remark.

We were at the Fort three weeks, then were put aboard of an English vessel and sailed for Bucks Island (I think she must have meant Duck's Island at the foot of the lake, being next westerly to

the Thousand Islands at the head of the St. Lawrence.) [Bucks Island, site of Fort Haldimand during the Revolution; now Carleton Island. *Ed.*] We had a terrible storm on the lake and were in great danger. We went from Bucks (Duck's) Island in batteaux down the St. Lawrence to a place called Sorel. Thence to Lachine, not far from Montreal, descending the rapids I distinctly recollect. It was winter when we reached Lachine. We shovelled away the snow to make a bed of hemlock boughs to sleep on the bank. It was very cold and the exposure distressing. (A person in the room at this point expressed surprise that she could have lived through such exposure. The response of the venerable lady was "The Almighty suits the back to the burden.")

From Lachine we were carried to a place called St. Johns where we remained as prisoners two years and nine months. From that place, we were sent to Three Rivers Point where the settlement was called Machust. From thence on, our people making application to the Governor, we had the privilege of going back to the neighborhood of Montreal which we did on the first of May, 1781, performing the journey most of the way on ice. We remained at or near Montreal until August of that year. We then set out for home by the way of St. Johns to Crown Point. We landed at Whitehall where the Colonists had a fort during the Revolutionary War. The British soldiers escorted us as far as that. Our Company consisted of old men, women and children to the number of 300. (This corresponds with the number given in our historical account as having been sent down for exchange.) Carts, wagons and all kinds of vehicles were gotten together at Whitehall to help the returned captives to their homes.

From Whitehall we went to Albany. (When Mrs. Whittaker and her relatives were approaching Saratoga, an incident occurred, her meeting with her father, for whom they had mourned as among the slain at Wyoming, which renders it necessary to allude to the original capture at Wysox.) The night before the capture, which was May 20th, 1778, an Indian sought the shelter of my father's house and remained there all night. My father being on friendly terms with them generally, they often did so. In conversation however, during the evening with him, my father satisfied himself that the settlements were to be molested.

The Indian left in the morning after having been very kindly treated, but my father became so alarmed that he saddled his horse immediately to go to Wyoming to procure a sufficient guard to aid him in escorting his family and relatives to a place which at that time appeared to be a place of safety.

He had before had the promise of a guard, an officer at Wyoming had assured him that a guard should be sent whenever danger threatened. Within a few hours after he had received the parting salutations of his trembling family, the houses of the settlement were surrounded as before stated. (*Note. The houses belonged to her grandparents, Mrs. and Mr. Isaac Van Valkenburgh and two other daughters of the Van V's who were married and with their families lived in Wysox. They were the first settlers.*) (It does not appear that the Indian who had been so hospitably entertained the night previous was of the party. Mrs. Whittaker said.) They looked diligently for my father in the beds and under the beds. They told my mother she might as well tell. They would scalp him if they found him, that he was no friend of the Indians for he had been several times to Wyoming and informed the people there that preparations were making for an attack upon them. (Her father thus escaped, but what must have been his feelings when he returned the next day full of paternal solicitude, accompanied by his guard from Wyoming, to find the house of the settlement in ashes, the hearthstone desolate and every one of his family in the hands of the Indians. Truly has this been called the time that tried men's souls but behind the clouds the sun still shone and that same father, after offering up his prayers for the protection of his family and kindred to Him who tells us that He will not break the bruised reed, buckled on the patriot's armour and enrolled himself among the volunteers for the protection of doomed Wyoming and fought shoulder to shoulder with them in that memorable battle which preceded the Massacre. Having better fortune than the most of that gallant band, he escaped the scalping knife and lived to do his country further service during the war. For three long years, he lived without knowing the fate of his family and they all ignorant and doubting of his. Once they heard that he fell at Wyoming and again that he was saved and again that he was slain.)

It being understood throughout the State that 300 prisoners were coming home via Skeensborough, my father made his way to Albany for the purpose of ascertaining whether his family might not possibly be among the returned captives. On examining the exchange list, he found our names. He pushed on at once to Saratoga, and a few miles beyond that point, met us all.

(A description of the meeting we can all picture to ourselves better than describe. The venerable lady who gave me this account, when she reached that part of the narrative, the meeting of her father, made it deeply significant by her silence, her emotions were too strong for speech. To pursue the narrative, the father and family with all the restored captives came to Albany. There he took charge of his family and brought them to Catskill, where they remained until the war was over. In the Spring of the next year, after peace was declared, her father and brother came on to Wysox, and in the Fall, the family and relatives joined them. They found everything had been burned that could be fired. Their cattle had all been made booty of and everything of value plundered.)

*Life Afterward*

I was married some three years after we got back to Wysox and then my husband and I removed to Owego.

My maiden name was Jane Strope.

My father was Sebastian Strope, my mother, Lydia Van Valkenburgh Strope. My first husband, with whom I came to Owego was Jeremiah White. My second husband's name was Gideon Whittaker.

When I first came to Owego, soon after my first marriage, we settled at a place near where the families of Ephraim Leach and his brother now live. At that time, there was an old log house near the bank of the Susquehanna River in the lower part of the present village, which surveyors had occupied. Esq. McMaster first come on with his family.

An Indian burying ground of considerable extent lay between Jonathan Platt's present residence and the creek, a little towards the creek and extending along it some distance and running across the present highway on Dr. Johnson's premises. Bodies were brought for interment from places many miles above and below the river. Before the McMasters came, Amos Draper brought his family from Wyoming.

*Incident during Captivity*

When we were at Catharines, we met a party of Indians having a prisoner on a horse with his hands tied behind him. He appeared to be sick; one of the Indians split his head open with a tomahawk.

*Pike, the Indian Killer*

Not long after we were taken prisoners, a man by the name of Pike was captured by five Indians. They had him pinioned and encamped for the night under a large elm tree on my father's farm, near the mouth of the Wysox Creek. He got his arms loose during the night and seized a tomahawk, dispatched all but one who escaped. I saw him after our return to Wysox often. He was called Pike, the Indian Killer. Pike was a large athletic man.

*Cole*

One, Cole, was a Tory in the time of war. He came to our house after peace was declared. Surveyor Pixley and others were there. Cole boasted that at such and such places, he had led the army. My blood boiled when I remembered how much we had suffered and I said to him: "*Walk out of the Door.*" He hesitated. My husband was away but Cole obeyed me and went out and took a seat in front of the house and the others went out and sat around him and heard his talk although they despised him, but I could not bear to hear the wretch.

*Queen Esther*

All of my father's family were well acquainted with Queen Esther of Sheshequin before we were taken prisoners. She treated us well before we were taken prisoners, visited at our house, showed us the same disposition after we were captives she did before. Queen Esther was a notable female among the Indians. She had undoubtedly been taken captive at an early day from the French Settlement in Canada, when the Iroquois made some of their hostile incursions in retaliation for the hostilities of the French Governors. She was supposed to have been a daughter of Count Frontenac and her name was Catherine Montour. After leaving Sheshequin, she went to Catherines and it is said was the same so called Squaw Catherine found there by General Sullivan's

Army at the time of their hostile inroads. (Whether the Queen Esther of Sheshequin and the so called Squaw Catherine from whom the town of Catherines was named was the same person, is doubtful. Stone in his life of Thayandanegea [Stone, Life of Joseph Brant—Thayendanegea] considers them the same person, but I think they were not.)

The place where Queen Esther's Castle stood was on the west side of the Chemung in a very romantic spot, at the foot of the mountains, not far from, and in full view of the Point at the confluence of the Chemung and Susquehanna. It is described as a long, low edifice, built of hewn logs and planks but neatly done and with an ornamental porch at the doorway. Queen Esther once made a visit to Philadelphia and was taken great notice of by the good people of that city. She was a lady of imposing appearance and some refinement. The most authentic accounts are that she did not share in the Wyoming Massacre.

(This is the description of Queen Esther by Mrs. Whittaker.) She is a tall but not very fleshy woman, not as dark as the usual Indian complexion, had the features of a white woman, cheek bones not high, hair like a white woman's, not heavy black hair of the squaw. The Indian men are straight, it is known. The squaws are not so from the heavy burdens they carry on their backs which give them an inclination forward. She had not the Indian mode of turning the toes in. She had a sister by the name of Mary, a tall fleshy woman. I think they were undoubtedly of white blood and taken captives by the Indians at a very early age.

*Preparations for Wyoming by Enemy*

Before embarking in their canoes for Wyoming, the Indians streaked their faces with black paint, put on in stripes, also a yellowish red paint. After they were all ready, they stood up in their bark canoes and sung their war songs. I heard them speak of killing white dogs, roasting them, and each warrior partaking both before and after Wyoming Battle.

We saw some prisoners run the gauntlet at Tioga Point and Aquaga. The Indian women and children formed two lines with clubs, stones and whips in their hands. The prisoners would be started at the head of the Indians and made to run through the whole length, the women and children pelting them as they ran

with clubs and stones and striking them with their whips. The roasting of the dogs and the running of the gauntlet were customs seldom omitted, the latter not often except in the case of female prisoners. Our party was not compelled to run the gauntlet.

*Rudolph Fox*

A white man came with them when we were taken. His name was Fox. He was not a Tory. They compelled him to come along so that we should not fly to the woods as they approached.

This man kept with the capturing party until we reached opposite Towanda where he lived, then he escaped and managed to get his family to a place of safety, fearing his turn would soon come.

On the way to Fort Niagara, I think we must have been at Catherines a week or two. The Indians had a great Pow-wow at that place when we were there. I remember hearing of the Green Corn Dance and the Maple Sugar Dance. (The dances, two of which Mrs. Whittaker speaks of, were important festivals.) They were of a religious character, being in spirit like our Thanksgiving. Theirs were thanks to the Great Spirit, *Hawennugre*, for the yearly return of the various blessings, which the ceremonies were intended to commemorate.

The first festival of the Spring was the Maple Sugar Dance—thanks to the Great Spirit for the first running of the sap. The next was the Strawberry Festival, the first fruit of the season. The next was in commemoration of the growth of the corn to a sufficient size for use and was called the Green Corn Dance or Festival, a very important event with the Red Man. The last was the Festival at the commencement of the year, being in the nature of a propitiatory ceremony to the Great Spirit, that he would bring them a return of the unusual blessings of the season.

All these festivals were held very sacred by the Indians, conducted with great gravity and decorum until the dancing commenced at the close of the other exercises when gay costumes, eagle plumes and various kinds of ornaments and trinkets added life and brillancy to the Sylvan Scene. There was something particularly interesting, so say various writers, in the Festival at the commencement of the year. A white wampum, the emblem of purity with the Indians, was placed in the center of the group

and each Indian in his turn walked to the center of the room, took the white wampum in his hands, expressed in strong terms his determination for the future to lead a good Indian life, talking his resolution "into the wampum," as they expressed it.

*Brandt*

(The next point upon which Mrs. Whittaker touched involved the point of Brandt's participation in the horrible massacre at Wyoming. Heretofore, that has been a much mooted point. The early histories and the current belief of the day identified him with that terrible affair. Thomas Campbell, the poet, taking as the basis of his information, the generally received opinion in England, in his beautiful poem entitled "Gertrude of Wyoming," thus speaks of Brandt. In 1882, John Brandt, the youngest son of Thayandanegea, went to England for the express purpose of making the acquaintance of the poet, (Campbell), and of convincing him of the wrong he had done his father's memory in his poem. He was prepared with documentary evidence, sent it to the poet with an accompanying note, requesting in very gentlemanly terms that the *amende honorable* should be made in the usual manner. Campbell satisfied himself from the documents furnished that wrong had been done to the memory of Brandt and the next edition of his poems appended a note making the correction. The following is what Mrs. Whittaker says on the subject, certainly in its nature, very strange testimony against the current belief that he was there). I saw Brandt at Fort Niagara and his family. I do not recall seeing him at Tioga Point when the expedition was fitting out for Wyoming, or on its return. I think I should have recollected it if I had ever seen him before. I knew the English officers, heard their names and also the Indian in command, but it was the man they called Brandt at Fort Niagara. I was young, to be sure, but things made a great impression then. He wore at Fort Niagara, a blue broadcloth blanket with red border and had epaulets. He was tall, rather thin and his expression frightfully fierce. He looked in his fine dress and shining epaulets, splendid to my childish eyes. When they had taken us prisoners, they tied the arms of our men and sent them to Niagara and put them in confinement, except the two boys left with us.

When we reached Niagara, our clothes were in rags. They then let my grandfather, Mr. Van Valkenburgh, out of confinement and he went with a friend by the name of Herkimer who had been a schoolmate of my father's near Catskill, and at this time kept a wholesale store near the Fort, and he told my grandfather to bring all his folks in and he would supply them. He did so, and we each had presents of two new dresses and the boys new clothes. He was a Tory to be sure, but a clever fellow if he was. He called my grandfather a rebel but he said that he could not forget that my father and he had been boys together.

Some of the feather head dresses of the warriors were very imposing, waving above the top of the head. They were generally eagle feathers. Others inclined on the side tied with cord and tassels. My father had the old elm tree cut down under which Pike, the Indian Killer, was encamped.

Colonel Hartley belonged to a party who had the first skirmish with the Indians at Tioga Point before Sullivan came.

### *Dress of Queen Esther*

She dressed in a short skirt, reaching a little below the knee, made of imported blue broadcloth and stockings to meet the skirt, beautifully worked pantaletts of blue cloth and other material. The skirt was ornamented with brooches as were the warrior's clothes. They all had small bells on their mocassin strings and pantaletts. They used the blankets of varying texture as did the males. The squaws did all the work.

### *John Secord*

While we were captives on the Susquehanna, a man by the name of John Secord, a Tory, had some flour which had been brought from Niagara and he was dealing it out to one and another of the company. My mother went to him and begged for some for her children who were almost starving. He refused to let her have any. His son, Cyrus, who was standing by, said "She is not to be blamed for her husband's being a rebel;" but he steadily refused to give her a morsel. The son, however, gave some to my mother without his knowing it. After the war, this same Secord and his son, Cyrus, came from Niagara to Wysox to settle but he did not

stay long. My father heard he thought of settling on Franklin Flats, and he went to him with a heavy ox whip and said he "John Secord, do you suppose we are going to have you among us when you refused to let my wife have flour for her starving children?" and followed that up with a terrible whipping. He left the settlement, but my father also told him before he left, if his son, Cyrus, would come, he would be glad to have him for a neighbor and would do all for him that one neighbor should do for another.

When we were brought to Tioga Point as captives, we found the flats along the river at that place and Owego cleared and corn raised. The stumps from many of the flats off. Strawberries were wonderfully abundant.

Queen Esther's plantation, as it was called, was on the west side of the Susquehanna, extending above and below the junction of the Chemung on its West Side.

### *Indian Names*

(Mrs. Whittaker said the Indians pronounced the river *Susquehawna*, Wysox, they called *Wysockton*, Tioga, *Tow-e-o-gah*, Towanda, *Tawn Dow*, Chemung, *Cheumak*, Niagara, *Ohtaw-ga-rah*, Owego, *Aw-waw-gah*.)

There was a squaw by the name of Cheumak, who lived up the Chemung, from whom I understand the river was named. She was called a Queen and Queen Esther called her sister, on a visit which both made to my father. (I mentioned to her what Red Jacket said of the origin of this name Shemung. She said she had often heard of this horn but not as connected with the name of the river. I may mention here the same horn was at an early day sent to the British museum by one of the Colonial Governors as a great curiosity. It measured some 14 feet in height. It was a single horn from one side of an elk's head.) The squaws did not paint their faces. They never appeared disposed to harm us. They always kept on their side of the fire and we on ours.

When my first husband died in 1805, Humphrey Avery helped and befriended me in settling his estate, as did also Judge Wills. My husband left no will, having died suddenly of an accident by getting his leg crushed in a grist mill near where the late Deacon Hones used to live.

Above Wysox, on the river, before the War, the nearest settlers were at Sheshequin and below the Fitzgeralds.

[Jane Whittaker]

ADDITIONAL FACTS COMMUNICATED BY MINOR STROPE PLOVER, PORTAGE CO., WIS., MAY 1, 1855.

I am one of the descendants of Sebastian Strope and in the year 1806 was born in the house erected by him, upon the same farm at Wysox where his family were captured by the Indians and Tories during the Revolutionary War. And often with childish curiosity and wonder have I stood by the knee of my aged grandmother, the wife of Sebastian Strope, and heard her relate her troubles during her captivity, the ferocity of the Indians and more cruel and blood-thirsty deeds of the hated Tories.

These tales were told by her and my now aged father, until the names mentioned in your review are as familiar to me as those of my own household. In my early days, I was taught to despise the Tories, and my grandfather was always spoken of as one of the patriots of the Revolution and well worthy of imitation by his descendants. And it has been held by them that the best legacy he had left us was an unsullied reputation, himself an example of patriotism and in his wife and children, another instance of great confidence in God, when overwhelmed with surrounding evils. Sebastian Strope after the Revolution lived and died on the same farm where his family had been captured by the Indians and Tories. There is a living witness to the truth of the statements of Mrs. Whittaker, my aged father, Isaac Strope, brother of Mrs. Jane Whittaker, whose head is whitened with the frosts of more than eighty winters. He resides in Summit Co., Ohio, and well remembers his captivity and sufferings and return again of the family to the old farm of Wysox. My father as one of the sons and heirs at law of Sebastian Strope, came into the possession of the old homestead and in the year 1808 sold the same to John P. Arndt who now resides at Green Bay in this State. The balance of my grandfather's real estate being held by his sons, Henry Strope and John Strope, a part of which is possessed by Henry Strope, Jr., as I am informed to this day.

Minor Strope

(In a letter of June 14th, 1855, are these statements):

In answer to your inquiries whether Sebastian Strope was in the Battle of Wyoming, I answer:—It has always been so understood in his family, and his wife and my father and mother have heard him make this statement, that after he returned to the fort at Wyoming, the garrison proposed to make an attack upon the enemy. Their number was small and some fears were entertained of success, that he volunteered to go into battle and took his musket and acted the part of a volunteer. He fought, he said, until the ranks gave way and himself wounded in the foot. He, then, in company of one or two others, ran for the Fort. He was a large stout man and being wounded found him unable to reach the Fort. In his way, he came to an old stock yard, grown up with briars, thistles and nettles, into which he secreted himself, rightly judging that the half naked savages would not care to enter.

Here with his musket ready cocked, he lay closely secreted until in the night when he sought a place of greater security. His position was such that he saw much of the bloody tragedy. He saw and heard the Tory Windeker when he called to Lieut. Shoemaker to stop and he would give him quarter and when Shoemaker gave himself up, he saw the villain deliberately murder him. It was a common remark of his that if he was hunting in the woods, no Indian or Tory could pass his gun. Pike, the Indian Killer, was a frequent visitor at his house and used to point out the grounds where he had rescued his own life in a most bloody encounter. I have often heard my father say that when my grandfather met his family at the time of the exchange of prisoners, that my grandmother was the only one of the family who could speak to him in his native language. The children spoke Indian and Canadian French. Another incident that I have heard related by several of the family is that the Indian Nicholas, who resided at the time I refer to at or near Tioga Point and who was a savage of some notoriety, made a statement some time after the war that he was present at the capture of Sebastian Strope's family. Some one informed my grandfather of this and he immediately left home, taking his rifle, and went to Tioga Point in the pursuit of Nicholas with the avowed intention of shooting him if he could find him. Some of Nicholas' friends informed him that Boss Bastian (as he was familiarly called) was on his track and Nicholas left the

country and "Boss Bastian" after looking in vain for him for a few days returned, always regretting that he did not get sight of the "Red Skin." After my grandfather died which must have been in 1804 or 1805, 1805 I think, a newspaper published at Wilkes-Barre sent to his family and friends in which was an obituary written by some person unknown to his family of considerable length, narrating many of the leading incidents of his life, his devotion to the cause of freedom and to his country.

MINOR STROPE

(*The above was secured through the courtesy of Katherine Scott Hills, a lineal descendant of Sebastian Strope who had the following note, Mrs. Jane Strope Whittaker's narration taken by Judge C. F. Avery of Owego, previous to her death in 1852. A copy of the original manuscript was made in 1878, by Mrs. J. E. Fox of Brooklyn, New York, from which this was copied.*)

## NOTE BY CONTRIBUTOR

Some years ago, while collecting material on my Van Valkenburgh ancestry, I had correspondence with Mrs. E. L. Smith who was then living near Wysox, Pa. Her husband was a Van Valkenburgh descendant and, in appreciation of some genealogical data I was able to give her, she sent me the deposition of Mrs. Whittaker which has never been published. I had intended using it in the history of the Van Valkenburgh family, but realising the events narrated by Mrs. Whittaker are so closely linked with the location and period of the Sullivan Expedition (the anniversary of which was so widely celebrated last year) and the historical importance of any authentic information relative to the experience of the pioneers, I am glad to be able to contribute this for publication in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL.

The Isaac Van Valkenburgh, Sebastian Strope, and their families mentioned in the narrative, are the same individuals who lived on Round Top mountain (near Catskill, N. Y.), whose home was burned by the Indians, and whose story was the basis for Josiah Priest's "Low Dutch Prisoner" published 1839.

CHARLOTTE TAYLOR LUCKHURST

# THE LOST STORY OF THE BRODHEAD EXPEDITION

All through the publicity attendant on the sesquicentennial celebration of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign of last year, few seemed to think of presenting the Indian side of the story, though Dr. Arthur C. Parker, Director of Rochester Municipal Museum, has since published in the annual volume for 1930 of the Rochester Historical Society, "The Indian Interpretation of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign." The various letters and journals referring to this campaign were republished and reviewed at length; even the British side was brought to light in this country, probably for the first time; but the Iroquois viewpoint of this great event in American national life has not been completely given.

Of course it would be extremely difficult if not entirely impossible to put together any group of Indian traditions that would make a consecutive story of what happened in central New York and north-eastern Pennsylvania because the Indians left these regions soon after the close of the Revolutionary War and carried their version of the events relating to the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign with them unrecorded. However along the Allegheny River and Cattaraugus Creek in south-western New York still live the descendants of the people who suffered from the results of the campaign conducted by Col. Daniel Brodhead, which was the western movement of Washington's effort to break the power of the British that was being directed against the frontier settlements of the colonists. Here on the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations in New York and on the Cornplanter Reservation in Pennsylvania are found the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the Senecas and Cayugas who *did not* follow Joseph Brant, the Mohawk chief, into Canada at the close of the war. The stories and legends that they still tell after one hundred and fifty years are not only interesting but actually startling in their revelation. If all the stories relating to the Brodhead Expedition were published in one book they would make a sizable volume. Even though most of them would have little historical significance there is one particular group of these legends which, not only has credence among both the Indians and their white neighbors of this particular region but, is so strongly supported by facts and reason

that it should be regarded as history. These are the stories which give a foundation for the belief that Brodhead's army penetrated into New York State as far as Buck Tooth Run, near Salamanca, and that he received some very determined opposition if not actually put to rout. The student of history cannot help but wonder at the complete detail with which the Sullivan-Clinton expedition was recorded, as against the very meagre report of Brodhead. Perhaps there was a reason why the latter did not wish to report in full.

Acting on orders from General Washington, Colonel Brodhead collected an army of six hundred and five men, evidently using a small regular army as a nucleus, for in his report to Washington he mentions the army as consisting of "605 rank and file including militia and volunteers." His supplies were sent by boat to Mahoning up the Allegheny from Fort Pitt. Loading his supplies on pack horses at this point (Brodhead does not give the number, but some other historian has set it at two hundred), he proceeded up the Allegheny toward Canawago. This seems to have been the popular spelling of the Seneca name Ga-noh-wan-goo "In the Rushes," and was the Seneca village located where Warren, Pennsylvania, now stands.

Continuing his report, Brodhead said that "ten miles on this side the town" Ga-noh-wan-goo, one of his advance guards consisting of fifteen white men including spies and eight Delaware Indians under the command of Lieutenant Hardin, discovered between thirty and forty warriors and immediately gave battle, killing five, wounding several, and driving the rest off in confusion.

Obed Edson in his "History of Chautauqua County" says that the Delaware scouts were under Lieut. John Hardy and Capt. Sam Brady, but does not give the number. C. Hale Sipe in his "Indian Chiefs of Pennsylvania" refers to this and says that a band of friendly Delawares were under Capt. Sam Brady and Lieut. John Hardin. In Brodhead's letter to Sullivan written August 6, 1779, from Pittsburgh, he mentions that he has twelve Delawares and has the promise of a number more. In his report to Washington after returning to Fort Pitt he said that he had thirty Delawares ready to go to war. In the Canadian Archives, State Papers, is a letter written by Lieut. Col. Mason Bolton, August 16,

1779, to General Haldimand informing the latter of this expedition from which we quote the following: "I could only prevail on 44 to set off, out of 200 Warriors. Kayashuta [Gu-ya-soh-doh] desired 100 soldiers might be sent with him to attack 600 Rebels and 100 Delawares who have taken Post in his Neighbourhood, 15 miles this side of Venango."

John Docksteder* writing from Cataragaras, September 1, 1779, to Lieut. Col. Bolton states that: "A Runner is just arrived at this Place from the Ohio, who informs me, that 30 of our Indians were attacked by a large Body of the Rebels, about four miles below Canawago; from what I can learn, we have had 3 Senecas Killed, but the number of Delawars are not yet known; it is expected that the Rebels have destroyed, ere this time, the Delaware Town and Ganackadago." This letter which will be further quoted is found in the Canadian Archives, Haldimand Collection. Cataragaras is none other than Lower Cattaraugus about three miles above the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek and by changing the G to a J and substituting an H for the K in Ganackadago we have a degenerate form of Jyoh-noh-sa-day-goh, "Place of a Burned House," which we know to be Cornplanter's Town. It is also a matter of tradition and history that the body of Indians met by Brodhead was led by Gu-ya-soh-doh, a Seneca chief. Mr. Sipe also describes this event giving the number of warriors as forty and naming the chief Kayusota. Though there is a variation in the spelling of the name yet all are telling of Gu-ya-soh-doh, the others being a white man's interpretation of a difficult Seneca name. The distance below Ga-noh-wan-goo given in two accounts, and the number of Gu-ya-soh-doh's warriors mentioned in the three records, indicate that they all refer to the same event, but it leaves a very strong question as to the exact number of Brodhead's Delaware scouts.

Quoting farther from Brodhead's report we find that they proceeded to Buckloons the next morning and built a breast work and fascines of felled logs; and left a captain and forty men to keep the baggage and stores. Buckloons not being a Seneca word it may be the Delaware Town mentioned by Docksteder. Obed Edson is again authority for saying that this place was at the

*He is referred to in another British letter as Lieutenant Docksteder, so he must have been a British officer.

mouth of Broken Straw Creek, and that as late as thirty-five years ago (when his history was written) the fort was still visible on the bluff overlooking the Broken Straw Creek and the Allegheny River.

Continuing Brodhead's letter we find: "the Troops immediately proceeded to Canawago [Ga-noh-wan-goo], which I found had been deserted about eighteen months past." Turning again to the British letters we find that Col. John Butler, writing from Canawagaras (Ga-noh-waug-us, near Avon) on September 8, 1779, to Lieut. Col. Bolton, said: "The 7th Inst. in the evening a Runner came in from the Ohio informing that the Rebels were come up the Allegany & had penetrated as far as Canawago, the Village at which Mr. Docksteder was stationed last winter." The same Mr. Docksteder mentions this town in his letter previously quoted, and neither Butler nor Docksteder give the least hint that it had been deserted. If it had been unoccupied a year and a half it would have been of no further use to the British and consequently not worth reporting. So it is very evident that Brodhead erred at least twelve months and probably many more in stating that the village had been deserted eighteen months.

Following on in Brodhead's report we gather that he took a mountain trail from Ga-noh-wan-goo, and came, in about twenty miles, again to the river and to a town which he calls Yoghroonwago, but to quote exactly from his report it is as follows: "Here the Troops were much mortified because we had no person to serve as a Guide to the upper Towns, but I ordered them to proceed on a path which appeared to have been traveled on by the Enemy some time past, & we continued marching on it about 20 miles before any discoveries were made except of a few tracks of their spies. But immediately after ascending a high hill we discovered the Allegheny River & a number of Corn Fields, & descending several towns which the Enemy had deserted on the approach of the Troops. Some of them fled just before the advanced guards reached the Towns...besides this [Yoghroonwago] we found seven other Towns, consisting in the whole of one hundred and thirty Houses, some of which were large enough for the accommodation of three or four Indian families. The Troops remained on the ground three whole days destroying the Towns & Corn Fields."

There appears to be no Seneca equivalent for the name Yoghroonwago, but continuing the quotation from John Butler's letter he said: "another Runner who came in this morning, says they have destroyed a Village called Nasadago a Days journey on this side Conawago." Nasadago is an abbreviation of Jyoh-noh-sa-day-goh, "Place of a Burned House," which the Senecas say was the name of Cornplanter's Town. John Docksteder referred to the same place, as has previously been shown, only that G should be given the soft sound and the K changed to an H (which is probably a mistake in copying); thus his spelling would be Janachadago, unmistakably Jyoh-noh-sa-day-goh. This places Brodhead's approach, on descending the hill, at Cornplanter's town, the first of the Upper Towns. There can be no doubt of the correctness of this conclusion, and by reading carefully we can see that he *did not* follow the river from Ga-noh-wan-goo to Jyoh-noh-sa-day-goh.

Brodhead then goes on to say: "On my return I preferred the Venango Road [he had come up following the river], the old towns of Cowawago, Buckloons & Mahusquechikoken, about 20 miles above Venango, on French Creek, consisting of 35 large houses were likewise burnt. The greatest part of the Indian houses were larger than common, and built of square & round logs & frame work. From the great quantity of Corn in new ground & the number of new houses Built & Building it appears that the whole Seneca & Muncy nations intended to collect to this settlement which extends about eight Miles on the Allegheny River, between one hundred & seventy & two hundred Miles from hence. The River at the upper Towns is little if any larger than Kiskamanitis Creek."

To understand fully what Brodhead intended to convey in these statements requires a knowledge of the country he is describing, the location of the Indian towns, a sufficient knowledge of Seneca to recognize the names, and the ability to divide his report into paragraphs so as to separate his ideas. It is very evident that he burned "Cowawago, Buckloons & Mahusquechikoken" on his return march, the three towns consisting of thirty-five houses. Cowawago and Buckloons were on the Allegheny, and only Mahusquechikoken was on French Creek about twenty miles above Venango. We have too readily taken it for granted that the

"Venango Road" followed the river from the present location of Warren, Pennsylvania, to the mouth of French Creek; but by a close perusal of Brodhead's letter we can easily see that he was following the river on the way up and then very clearly states that he took a different course on his return. Also, as the old Indian town of Venango was at the present location of the village of the same name, so Mahusquechikoken being *twenty miles above on French Creek* is placed near the old French fort of Le Boeuf. In John Butler's letter before quoted, he finishes the paragraph by saying that the runner says: "they have returned from there and were building a Fort at a Place which the Indians call Ningaracharie,* & I believe is the same as Le Boeuf." Neither this last name nor Mahusquechikoken are Seneca so it is impossible to locate them for sure, but from John Butler's assumption, and by following Brodhead's report closely, we can safely conclude that his line of return march was from Ga-noh-wan-goo, by way of the old French Military Road, through the valley where we find Youngsville, Columbus, Corry and Union City, Penna., which would bring him to French Creek, *and twenty miles above* Venango. This would also be in Muncy and Mingo territory which is doubtless the nationality of the names above mentioned which the Senecas cannot translate. It is a matter of history that Brodhead destroyed the towns of the Muncies and Mingoes for Washington refers to it in a letter written to Lafayette.

Returning again to the last sentence quoted from Brodhead's report, although it is in the same paragraph as the sentence describing his return march, yet it does not refer to any place on French Creek, or even on the Allegheny at the mouth of French Creek, but back again to the upper Seneca towns which began with Jyoh-noh-sa-day-goh or Cornplanter's Town. There is only one place on the river between Cornplanter's Town and Ga-noh-wan-goo (Warren, Pa.), where a town could be built, and that is at Kinzua, Pa. The river valley is too narrow and the enclosing mountains too steep elsewhere. Tradition says that there had been a village at Kinzua some years previous called Gin-ju-ah, "Fish on a Spear," but it was at this time deserted. One historian records this as a fact, and as Brodhead had taken the mountain

*John Butler may be trying to spell a difficult Seneca word Doh-jah-gee-gah-geh. Meaning French Fort or Settlement, hence LeBoeuf.

trail from Ga-noh-wan-goo to Jyoh-noh-sa-day-goh, he had passed it up altogether. Brodhead also states that he destroyed seven towns besides Cornplanter's which, in the last sentence quoted, he said extended for eight miles along the river. As the eight miles of towns could not have extended eight miles below Cornplanter's Town, they must have stretched eight miles up the river, where indeed wide fertile fields spread on either side. So here at least is one tradition proven, which has always said that Brodhead penetrated into New York State, the eight miles spoken of bringing his route three miles north of the State Line. This brings his march as far as Ga-na-da-ga-yus-henk-geh, or "Old Town." Tradition says also that this place was destroyed by the "White Army."

Living in the village of Onoville, New York, is Mr. Pierce, who is about 94 years old, whose mother was one of the first settlers and remembered the ruins of Old Town. She located the site as about the three miles north of the State Line. Mr. Everett Burmaster, connected with the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and a well known archaeologist of western New York, has made some investigation and says that there is no doubt of the location of Old Town.

Thus far the reader has been led through a mass of quotations and explanations, partly to show that there is a possibility of error in Brodhead's report, to get the geography of the region fixed in mind, and to disprove some popular misconceptions in regard to the route of the expedition, but mainly to lay a foundation for the traditions which are so prevalent among both the red and the white people of this section.

Through a lifetime of association with the Indians in the field and the shop, with construction crews, sitting beside them at meat, and visiting in their homes, the writer has acquired a sympathy and understanding that has opened what otherwise would have been closed pages of story and traditions. In fact this sympathy led to his adoption into the wolf clan of the Seneca Nation some years past, and the receiving of a name which means "Worthy." There was one particular group of stories which seemed to be built around a certain event, but owing to the writer's lack of knowledge concerning early American history the story was incomplete. It was a picture puzzle with many parts missing. Then there came into his hands a copy of Brodhead's report to

Washington, and the pattern began to take shape. A few weeks of persistent questioning revealed a host of witnesses and brought to light the last important story that proved to be the key. Then came a copy of the American and British letters pertaining to the various expeditions, compiled by the State Historians, Dr. A. C. Flick and Mr. Peter Nelson. Combining the facts, gleaned from this and other sources, with the traditions, the final chapter of Brodhead's expedition could at last be written, the story of what actually happened so long ago was finally told.

To many Senecas of both the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations the writer is indebted for bits of information, but especially to his life-long friend and counsellor, Henry Thompson, of the Cattaraugus Reservation, near Gowanda, who through the years told the tales that are known as the "Cornplanter Stories;" to John Snyder, a Seneca schoolmate; and to Walter and John Kennedy, grandsons of Major John Kennedy of the Indian regiment of the War of 1812, all of the Cattaraugus Reservation; also to Walter Kennedy, of the Allegany Reservation near Salamanca, a great grandson of John Docksteder, whose patience in translating obscure names and locating hitherto supposedly mythical towns helped immeasurably; to Philo Nephew, of Quaker Bridge (formerly Tunasassa, N. Y.), a great-great-grandson of both of the intrepid chiefs, Cornplanter and Governor Blacksnake, for corroboration of some of the traditions; and especially to "Gus" Johnson of Bucktooth Run, near West Salamanca, who supplied the last most important story, the key to the picture puzzle. Mr. Johnson is nearly eighty years old, but has a very keen mind, a retentive memory and is well informed; the writer has found no one who questions his veracity; he was born on the point where the Bucktooth empties into the Allegheny, and where tradition says that Brodhead was ambushed and turned back.

The reader may have noticed that Brodhead was careful to report that the villages which he destroyed were either deserted or that the occupants fled voluntarily at his approach; but the Indians say that Cornplanter's Town, at least, was occupied by women, children and old men, that while the fighting men were all away, a white army came and "bombarded" the place, the inhabitants fleeing to the mountains for safety. There are many stories about this and, as proof of the bombardment, the writer

has seen a three-inch cannon ball that was one of several found in recent years where Cornplanter's Town stood. Mrs. Sarah L. Trippe, of Salamanca, wife of Rev. M. F. Trippe, missionary to the Senecas from 1881 to 1916, says that old Indians often referred to this destruction and burning of the homes of their people, and that they hid on the mountain across the River the three days that Brodhead mentions.

In Washington's instructions to Brodhead, March 22, 1779, he cautions him to take "only a few pieces of the lightest artillery." Though there is nothing in Brodhead's letter to confirm this, yet it must have been done, and if he failed to report that he did take the artillery and used it against a village of defenseless old men, women and children, he might as easily have omitted several other important facts. It being Cornplanter's Town which he bombarded the fighting men were with Cornplanter himself in the service of the British opposing Sullivan. It is a matter of history that they were.

Quoting again from John Docksteder's letter he says: "I am now going with about 40 Warriors to meet the Enemy." Here also, a knowledge of the location of old Indian towns and trails is necessary to understand the outcome of this movement on the part of Docksteder. Cataragaras (correctly Ga-da-ges-ga-o) or Lower Cattaraugus was located in the Lower Cattaraugus Valley; one of the old trails from there to the Allegheny followed up the creek to Upper Cattaraugus, about three miles below the present village of Gowanda, from there over the hills through Snyder's Corners, New Albion, just west of Little Valley, and down again into Bucktooth Run and thence to the Allegheny. The writer has talked with many people who say that their parents or grandparents often saw bands of Indians using this old trail even after the country was well settled. Following this Docksteder must have come to the Allegheny just in time to surprise a band of Brodhead's army.

Mr. Thomas Brislane, of Ellicottville, whose father was born near Bucktooth Run, said that his father often spoke of having heard the old Indians refer to a battle which had been fought at this point. Mr. L. A. Slocum, living on Bucktooth Run all his life, has always been familiar with this belief. Others living can testify to the same thing. The tradition of this engagement

which is most persistent is the one locating the meeting at Bucktooth Run, though there are three other locations given in some versions of the tradition. One places it at the mouth of Great Valley Creek above Salamanca, another at the "White Woman's Ford" just above the West Salamanca bridge, and a third at the narrows just above the hamlet of New Albion. At none of these three places has there ever been found the least scrap of anything to support the claim, but at Bucktooth Run very conclusive evidence has been uncovered to prove that the tradition has been founded on fact. The story supplied by "Gus" Johnson forms the connecting link and proves the tradition to be history.

As before stated, Mr. Johnson was born at the mouth of the Bucktooth nearly eighty years ago and as a boy often heard the old Indians speak of a battle which had been fought there and had seen them point out a mound near his home as the burial place of the soldiers who had fallen. A little thought will convince the reader that in both the case of Mr. Johnson and the father of Mr. Brislane the informants might easily have been eye witnesses, or actual participants. When "Gus" was about ten or twelve years old, he in company with several other Indian boys opened the mound and found the remains of several skeletons and the rusted remnants of flintlock muskets. Several years later in dragging a log down the nearby mountain side he uncovered more flintlocks. In both deposits were beads such as were used by the Indians and frontiersmen of that day to decorate their buckskin clothing. In fact Brodhead in a letter to Sullivan, dated August 8, 1779, said that he sometimes dressed and painted his light parties like Indians. So that those buried in the mound may have been some of Docksteder's men, some of Brodhead's Delaware scouts, whom the reader will remember were very indefinitely numbered, or even some of his white soldiers.

Many years later Mary Jemison, the White Woman of the Genesee, said that Brodhead had penetrated as far as Olean Point, but this does not seem possible considering all the work that he did in the three days mentioned and the distance from Cornplanter's Town to Olean Point, a matter of nearly fifty miles by the river. In fact Mary Jemison's memory of events was at times somewhat faulty, but nevertheless she must have had information that some of Brodhead's men proceeded up the river

from Old Town and the evidence shows that it was as far as Bucktooth Run, which is about twenty miles. The student in reading Brodhead's report carefully will notice that he discharged the majority of his regiment immediately on his return to Fort Pitt and, although he said that the expedition was completed without the loss of a man or animal, it would have been impossible to have made a check on him, as the men would at once scatter to their homes in the wilderness; and we must also remember there is a question as to the number of the scouts.

Turning again to the British letters we find that Col. John Butler, writing to Lieut. Col. Bolton about the battle of Newtown and the flight of the Indians said, "Many of the Indians made no halt, but proceeded immediately to their respective Villages." This gives color to another legend which says that Cornplanter came back soon after his village was burned, took up the trail of the departing army, overtook it, gave battle and captured four of the men. He tortured them, and then let them go with this injunction "Go tell your people that my name is Cornplanter and that as long as I live my hatchet will be in my hand." History records that he did harass the settlers until Washington made peace with him in 1784. Cornplanter Hill, below Warren, is the supposed site of his overtaking the army.

Mr. Henry Morrison, of Quaker Bridge, who recently passed away at the ripe old age of ninety-two, said that there was a tradition of another battle somewhere below his home. Mr. Burmaster, before mentioned, in searching for the exact location of Old Town came across, near by, a well defined battlefield containing, not flint arrowheads, but leaden bullets and well preserved burials, indicating that another spirited brush had taken place there as well as at Bucktooth Run. Docksteder and his men may have followed up their advantage at the latter place, pursued the retreating Brodhead party to near Old Town, and there, perhaps reinforced by another band of Indians returning from central New York, have given battle to the army engaged in destroying the towns and cornfields.

Dr. Arthur C. Parker, of Rochester, whose authority on these matters is unquestioned, has reviewed this article and says, "Certainly you have unearthed a remarkable sequence of stories and have made a real contribution to history. It is perhaps the

only new thought which has been presented." Whichever way the student may look at it, the evidence shows that Brodhead did not make a full report, that he did penetrate into New York State as far as Bucktooth Run, and that he did receive some very determined opposition.

Tradition is usually built upon some event or fact, though sometimes difficult to find or prove, but if the event or fact can be proven then tradition becomes history. It would seem as though there were enough evidence at hand supporting the heretofore traditional beliefs of this period, so that we may regard as fairly authentic and at last complete the "Lost Story of the Brodhead Expedition."

EBER L. RUSSELL

The foregoing copy is correct as far as it is possible, under present circumstances.

Very Respectfully
WALTER KENNEDY*

*Mr. Kennedy is a former clerk of the Seneca Nation and thoroughly familiar with the history and traditions of his people. ED.

# OBITUARIES

Dr. Amasa Merriman Brown of Gloversville, died on January 2, 1930, following a very brief illness of pneumonia. His wife had died of the same disease less than four weeks previously.

Dr. Brown was born at Richford, Vt., November 26, 1883, the son of Alfred K. and Nellie (Smith) Brown. He was only twelve years of age when his father, a prominent attorney of Richford, died quite suddenly.

He entered the University of Vermont in the class of 1907, but transferred to the Medical College after the first year and graduated therefrom in 1908. After serving as an interne in hospitals at Hartford, Conn., and Ogdensburg, N. Y., he located at Enosburg Falls, Vt., February 1911, remaining there about four years. He then went to Chicago for post-graduate work as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and later settled in Gloversville, building up a wide practice and winning many warm, personal friends. He gained many honors and appointments, and was attending surgeon for the eye, ear, nose and throat at the Nathan Littauer Hospital, besides serving as bronchoscopist. He was the only surgeon in eastern New York, north of New York city, doing this work, in which he had shown rare skill. He had planned to go to Vienna next summer for further post-graduate work. His passing in the prime of life is not only a great loss to his family and friends, but also to humanity for whom he was doing so much.

Dr. Brown was married to Miss Inez C. Wickes at Salamanca, N. Y., June 26, 1911. She was an active worker in the Trinity Episcopal Church, and was interested in all civic and social affairs. She, like her husband, possessed a charming personality that won and held many friends. Dr. Brown is survived by his mother, two daughters—Nedra Merriman and Carolyn DeNike Brown; and three brothers—Rockwood Brown of Billings, Mont., Donald B. Brown of Richford, Vt., and R. Keith Brown of Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. Alice May (Whipple) Ford, wife of Dr. Merton L. Ford, died at her home in Oneonta, N. Y., April 27, 1930, after an illness of about two years.

She was born in Brooklyn, September 10, 1865, the daughter of David and Abigail (Steere) Whipple. When she was quite young, the family went to Laurens to live, but a little later removed to Oneonta.

All her life she was deeply interested not only in her home and family, but also in many phases of life in the community. She was a charter member and past regent of Oneonta Chapter D. A. R.; charter member and first secretary of the Oneonta Woman's Club; president of the woman's board of managers of the Fox Memorial Hospital, and of the Oneonta Chapter of the Red Cross; one of the founders of the Burroughs Club; as well as being prominent and deeply interested in many charitable enterprises. She was a great lover of nature, had travelled extensively, and had an exceptionally fine literary taste. She was greatly interested in the life of the early settlers, her ancestors on both sides being of colonial stock.

Charitable in thought and deed, tactful and unostentatious, she had to a great degree the gift of friendship, the grace of hospitality, and the art of conversation. During her long illness, she kept a constant interest in current events.

On September 9, 1897, she was united in marriage to Dr. Merton L. Ford. Besides her husband, she is survived by one daughter, Mrs. LeRoy S. House, and one brother, Walter S. Whipple, of Oneonta.

Arthur Twining Hadley, LL.D., President Emeritus of Yale University, died of pneumonia March 6, 1930, on board a steamship in Kobe Harbor, Japan, while he and Mrs. Hadley were on a world tour.

Dr. Hadley was born in New Haven, Conn., April 23, 1856, the only child of James H. and Anne (Twining) Hadley. He received his early education in New Haven, entered Yale in 1872, was valedictorian of his class, and took many honors and prizes.

After his graduation he studied political science in New Haven and also at the University of Berlin. In 1879 he became a tutor in German, Greek, Logic, and Roman Law at Yale; from 1883 to 1886 he was lecturer on railroad administration, and from 1886 until he became president (1899) he was Professor of Political Economy. He was lecturer at Oxford University, England, in

1914. The honorary degrees of LL.D. were given him by Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins, and Ph.D. by University of Berlin. After he retired in 1921, he was made President Emeritus of Yale University.

Among the features of his administration as president were the introducing of more uniformly high requirements for professorships, the doubling of the endowment, the raising of the standard of the professional schools, increase of cooperation of departments, the starting and successful development of the school of forestry, and the increased emphasis on scholarly work among undergraduates.

Dr. Hadley was president of the American Economic Association, 1899 and 1901; a trustee of Carnegie Foundation from 1905; Roosevelt Professor at University of Berlin, 1907-8; chairman of the Railroad Securities Commission created by Congress in 1910; appointed by President Taft in 1911 as chairman of the commission to investigate the condition of railroads. He was also a director of the N. Y. N. H. & H. and the A. T. & S. F. railroads.

He was a member of the International Institute of Statistics, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, American Historical Association, the Century and University Clubs of New York, and the Graduates and Quinnipiac Clubs of New Haven. Besides writing many books and articles for reviews and magazines on economic subjects, he was the American editor of the tenth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and was the author of *The Education of the American Citizen, Freedom and Responsibility, Undercurrents in American Politics, Standards of Public Morality, Conflict Between Liberty and Equality.*

Dr. Hadley was married on July 30, 1891, at New Haven, to Helen Harrison Morris, daughter of Governor Luzon B. Morris of Connecticut. Besides his wife, he is survived by two sons—Morris and Hamilton; and one daughter—Laura Beaumont (Mrs. Nicholas) Moseley.

Mr. Hubert Winfield Hess of Glens Falls, N. Y., died May 21, 1930, at the Physicians Hospital, Plattsburgh, as the result of injuries received four days previously at a track meet in Keeseville. As he was passing behind the line of players, an iron discus being returned to them, accidentally hit him on the head, and he never regained consciousness.

Mr. Hess was born in Masonville, Delaware County, on June 23, 1869, the son of Joseph Axtell and Jeannette (Groat) Hess. He received his early education in the rural school of that community and also taught school for a short time in Masonville before attending the Oneonta Normal School, from which he graduated in 1896. For the next two years he was principal of the school in Otego. He then entered Colgate University and graduated in 1902.

He was professor of mathematics and vice-principal at Fostoria, Ohio, for one year, and then entered the science department of the Glens Falls High School. He was soon made head of the department, where he continued until he retired in 1929. He was considered unusually proficient in his profession and for three years was chosen to help prepare the New York State regents papers in chemistry.

In addition to performing his duties as instructor of science, Mr. Hess devoted practically all his leisure time to coaching some of the best athletic teams which have ever represented the Glens Falls High School. He could teach "track" as well as he could teach the "sciences."

After his retirement, he planned to take a well earned rest and devote himself to his two hobbies, horticulture and history. He was noted for his devotion to facts and his energy and persistence in unearthing hidden truths. His mind was a storehouse of genealogical and historical information which he had been accumulating for years. His special bent was the history of the Hess family and its allied branches. He had gathered a vast amount of source material and planned to devote his leisure to assembling the data in comprehensive form for the benefit of future generations.

In 1908 Prof. Hess was married to Miss Louise Demarest, also a graduate of the Oneonta Normal School and a teacher in the Glens Falls High School. Besides his wife, he is survived by his father who resides on the homestead in Masonville; one brother, Frank Hess of Masonville; and two sisters, Mrs. Edgar Burnside of Masonville and Mrs. Hobart Couse of Sydney, N. Y.

Mrs. Nathalie G. Parry, wife of John E. Parry, died at her home in Glens Falls, N. Y., June 20, 1930.

Mrs. Parry was born at Fort Ann, N. Y., December 20, 1858, the daughter of Nathaniel Barnett and Lydia (Kingsley) Groesbeck, both of Revolutionary ancestry. She had lived in Glens Falls for about forty-five years, and was long identified with the welfare work in that city. For a number of years she was president of the Associated Charities, and was also treasurer of the Board of Managers of the Glens Falls Home.

She was a member of the Church of the Messiah, and for over forty years had been actively identified with the worship and work of that church. From its beginning until recently, she had been the faithful and efficient secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary. Having a glorious vision of the cause of missions, she gave unsparingly of her time and energy to this work.

She was one who in unselfish devotion lived for the good of others, and found her joy in her religion and her home. As a devoted wife and mother, as neighbor and friend, she constantly displayed those virtues which form the highest type of Christian womanhood.

On April 28, 1886, she was married to John Elliott Parry. Mr. Parry died within two weeks after his wife had passed away. She is survived by two sons, John Elliott, Jr. and Edward H. Parry, both of Glens Falls.

Mrs. Mary (Van Wie) Patterson, widow of Eleazer A. Patterson, died at her residence in Rensselaer, N. Y., July 5, 1930, after a short illness. Interment was in the family plot, Elmwood Cemetery, First Reformed Church, Bethlehem, N. Y. Her sister, Pamela Frazier Van Wie, who had always lived with her, died after a week's illness, February 27, 1930, and the breaking of the tie of eighty years loving association doubtless hastened Mrs. Patterson's end. Although she was 83 years, she was always so vigorous and youthful looking that acquaintances never realized her age.

Mrs. Patterson was born at Van Wie's Point, Albany county, March 27, 1847, the eldest of three children of Peter P. and Mary M. (Patterson) Van Wie. She was a direct descendant through her father's line, of Hendrick Gerritse Van Wie who came from Holland in 1664 and settled at Fort Orange (now Albany), and in 1679 acquired a large tract of land on the Hudson River five

miles below Albany, later known as Van Wies' Point. Here all of Mrs. Patterson's Van Wie ancestors were born, also her two children who were the eighth generation born there.

Her great grandfather, Gerrit P. Van Wie, who in 1762 married Catharina Lansing, fought with the Albany county militia in the American Revolution, as did sixteen more of his Van Wie relatives. The older generations had large families and were always noted as a family of unusual height and strength. They intermarried with many prominent Dutch familes of that time.

Mrs. Patterson's chief interests were her home, family and church. She was a lover of good literature. At a time when few women held such offices and though of a retiring disposition, because she thought it her duty to serve her church and community, she accepted the unanimous call and for seventeen years was superintendent of the Van Wie's Point Sunday School of the First Reformed Church, Bethlehem. In 1903 her husband's failing eyesight made it necessary for him to be near city specialists for treatment, and the family moved to Rensselaer, but retained the old homestead.

She was a charter member of the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany.

On December 13, 1876, she was married to Eleazer A. Patterson, a civil engineer and G. A. R. veteran. He died January 31, 1916. They had two daughters, May M, who died April 28, 1908, and Mildred Van Wie Patterson, who is one of the founders of the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany, founder and president of the Fort Cralo Association, and a member of the Fort Cralo Commission.

Daniel Smiley, an active worker in the interests of the American Indian, international peace and forest preservation, died on February 14, 1930, at the Lake Mohonk Mountain House of which he was proprietor. He suffered a stroke in October and had never fully recovered.

He was born of Quaker ancestry at Vassalboro, Me., November 29, 1855, the son of Daniel and Dorcas Burnham (Hanson) Smiley. He graduated from Haverford College, Pa., in 1878, and for three years taught Latin and Greek at the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. In 1881 he joined his brother, Albert

K. Smiley, in the management of the Lake Mohonk property, and in 1912, on the death of his brother, he became owner and manager of this property as well as the large tract of land at Redlands, Cal., where the Smiley brothers had constructed Canon Crest Park.

The annual Lake Mohonk conferences, beginning in 1882, were originally founded by Albert K. Smiley to consider measures in aid of American Indians, but the scope was broadened later to include Filipinos, Porto Ricans, and other inhabitants of American dependencies. The resort is now nationally known, for the beauty of the scenery, the comfort afforded its guests and for certain customs, such as daily family prayers, the forbidding of automobiles on the hotel property, and of boats on the lake on Sunday, and of card playing and dancing. The success of the resort indicated that the strict rules imposed by the brothers were overcome by the attractions of the place and their own personalities.

Daniel Smiley belonged to the Society of Friends. He had been a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners since 1912, and of the executive committee of the National Peace Conference in New York in 1907 and in Chicago in 1909; and he was also prominent in several other institutions having for their end the promotion of peace among men. He was a trustee of Vassar College from 1902 to 1922, being chairman of the board the last two years; trustee of Haverford College, New Paltz State Normal School (president of the Board), and University of Redlands, Cal. He was a member of the American Society of International Law, American Civic Association, American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Association for the Protection of Adirondacks, and National Association of Audubon Societies.

He was married June 18, 1881, to Effie Newell of Boston, Mass. Besides his wife he is survived by three sons—Albert K., Hugh, and Francis G. Smiley; and one daughter—Mrs. Ruth Smiley Sanborn.

Charles A. Stupplebeen of Glens Falls, N. Y., died at Orlando, Florida, March 30, 1930. He had suffered for some time with heart trouble and on that account he and Mrs. Stupplebeen had been spending the winter in the South.

He was born at Claverack, Columbia county, August 13, 1859, the son of Jacob and Alida G. (Harder) Stupplebeen. He attended the public schools of Columbia county and later taught school for a short time. He joined the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued with them for over forty years. He was a general agent for the company, and was one of the best known life insurance men in this section of the State.

Mr. Stupplebeen was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Masonic Lodge, the Glens Falls Lodge of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias of Philmont. He was a member of Christ Church, M. E., being a member of the official board for more than thirty years.

He was married December 19, 1887, to Katherine M. Starr. After her death he married Lela E. Hover, of Flushing, N. Y., on April 28, 1909. Besides his wife he is survived by one brother, Henry B. Stupplebeen of Chatham; and three sisters, Mrs. George Anderson of Claverack, Mrs. Virginia Shufelt of Spencertown, and Mrs. Otis Whiteman of Philmont.

# NOTICES AND REVIEWS OF BOOKS

*Commonwealth History of Massachusetts.* Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. Volume IV, 1820-1889. (The States History Co., New York, 1930. Pp. 626.)

This is the fourth of the five volumes of the co-operative history of Massachusetts edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. Although designated as "Nineteenth Century Massachusetts" covering the years from 1820 to 1889, yet one chapter comes down to 1917, another to 1929 and a third to 1930. Henry Greenleaf writes two chapters, but the remaining eighteen chapters are the product of that many different pens. Five chapters deal with constitution and political developments. Four chapters discuss the Civil War as it affected Massachusetts. The rest of the chapters cover separate topics, such as Immigration, Education, Literature, Art, Reforms, Antislavery, Western Massachusetts, Agriculture, Industry and Transportation, and Clipper Ships. A few of the chapter headings seem to be rather poorly phrased, as for instance Chapter VIII on "Artistic Massachusetts." Daniel Webster, a native son of New Hampshire, is the only individual deemed worthy of a separate treatment, which is excellent.

The history of the nineteenth century for any state is a difficult period to organize and to write. The excellent select biographies at the end of each chapter show the superabundance of source materials which have to be digested and utilized. In a few of the contributions in this volume one might surmise that only a fraction of the works mentioned have been used. Since the latest history of Massachusetts extends only to 1852, a serious handicap in writing the history of this state during the seventy years prior to 1889 lies in the fact that no pioneer trail-blazer has assembled the kaleidoscopic subject matter included in this volume. As a result there is less unity and continuity than in the three previous volumes. One sees what happens when the raw materials of a relatively unworked period are organized and interpreted by two lawyers, three historians, two college professors of English, a director of immigration, two editors, an author, an architect, a teacher of government, a librarian, a commissioner of agriculture, a geographer, a congressman, and a state senator. Presumably all of them have been selected because of their interest in history, but

it is quite apparent that they do not have equal skill in arrangement, expression and explanation. As a result, despite the editor's efforts to harmonize the presentation, there is considerable unevenness in treatment, which was not so noticeable in the earlier portions of the work. Perhaps the best written chapters in the volume are those by John Macy on "Massachusetts Literature in the Nineteenth Century," Edward Everett Hale on "Religious and Social Reforms," Oswald Garrison Villard on "The Antislavery Crisis in Massachusetts," and Samuel Eliot Morison on "Clipper Ships." Some of the other chapters are scrappy and a compilation of factual statements without much exposition.

Taking the volume as a whole, however, it is a creditable piece of work and gives to the nineteenth century the importance it deserves. One wonders at the omission, or meager treatment, of certain topics like the growth of towns, cities, higher education, libraries, museums, theaters, shipping, etc. No doubt they will be covered in the final volume. The earlier governors seem to be pretty much neglected. On page 192 there is a serious mix-up in the text which the editor should have caught. While this volume does not seem to the reviewer to deserve the commendation given to the earlier volumes, yet it is comprehensive, informing and useful. The fifty illustrations are chosen with discrimination and add greatly to the attractiveness of the book. The publishers are to be congratulated on its typography and general appearance.

A. C. F.

*Lost Utopias. A brief description of three quests for happiness, Alcott's Fruitlands, Old Shaker House and American Indian Museum. Rescued from oblivion, recorded and preserved by Clara Endicott Sears on Prospect Hill in the old township of Harvard, Massachusetts.* By HARRIET E. O'BRIEN. (Published by Perry Walton, Boston, Massachusetts, 1929.)

It is a pleasure to see an individual lead, and do so with evident success, when public interest lags woefully. This little book beautifully depicts the good work done by Miss Clara Endicott Sears at Harvard, Mass., in preserving as local historic museums the life of the Alcotts at Fruitlands, the Shakers at Harvard, and the Indians. We are only too familiar with the dusty, dismal, over-

crowded condition of most historic museums. Those described in this book stand in marked contrast to such antiquated standards.

Each chapter gives an attractive story or background for interpreting the exhibits, and the illustrations visualize the exterior and interior of these museums, thus making it an excellent guide to them. Probably the Alcotts will have the widest appeal. It is much to Miss Sears' credit that she has been the first to execute so fully the record of the Shakers as a museum exhibit. It is without question the best in any Museum. The Indian exhibit portrays the breaking of the Indian control in New England, with the defeat of King Phillip. The Alcott and Shaker exhibits are strictly local, but the Indian exhibit departs from this policy and includes Indian materials from remote localities. An owner of course has the right to do as she chooses in such matters, but to the reviewer it seems that it would have been better to have limited this particular exhibit to the local Indians, and if a general Indian exhibit was considered desirable it should be distinct from the local one. Unfortunately this is probably one of the most common tendencies seen in assembling local museums. The example of the circular saw, invented by a Shaker woman, is stated to be in the "Geological Building", rather than in the New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.

The volume concludes with a sketch of Miss Sears.

Miss O'Brien is to be heartily congratulated for having prepared such an interesting and attractive guide to these collections. Without question this is the most important collection of Shaker materials on exhibition in any Museum. The New York State Museum at Albany has what is probably the next most important collection, but only a part of it, for lack of space, has been exhibited.

CHAS. C. ADAMS
Director, New York State Museum

*Dictionary of American Biography.* Edited by ALLEN JOHNSON and DUMAS MALONE. (Charles Scribners Sons, New York, 1930. Vols. IV and V. Pp. 637 and 616.)

Students of American history and biography look forward with eagerness to the appearance of these new volumes. The list of contributors which varies with each volume is evidence of discrim-

inating scholarship. Most of the contributors are well known and guarantee the accuracy of the sketches. Vol. IV begins with Francis S. Chaufrau, a New York actor and ends with William Cushing, a Massachusetts jurist. Vol. V. includes names between Charlotte S. Cushman, a Boston actress, and Dr. John Eberle, a Maryland physician. Of the hundreds of biographies in these two volumes, New Yorkers have a conspicuous place. The list seems fairly inclusive but one wonders a bit at the omission of names here and there. However, the Dictionary as a whole is such a great improvement on any comparable work hitherto available that a few omissions are of slight import. If one misses such names as Governor General Anthony Colve at least Governor Edward Hyde Cornbury is there along with other Governors whose names begin with C, D and E—except the second Governor John A. Dix. Perhaps the most outstanding New Yorker of earlier days is Governor George Clinton, whose sketch seems rather short, and of recent times, Grover Cleveland. The bibliographical references, while of unequal merit, are fresh and up to date. The editors and publishers are to be congratulated on the volumes which have thus far appeared.

A. C. F.

*Notes from Craft Collection in Tioga Point Museum on the Sullivan Expedition of 1779 and its Centennial Celebration of 1879 Including Order Book of General Sullivan.* Edited by Louise Welles Murray. (Printed at Athens, Pa., 1929. Pp. 100.)

This modest volume appears at a time when history students are deeply interested in a restudy of the causes, character and results of that campaign against the Indians of Western New York and Pennsylvania, which was planned by Washington and executed by Sullivan, Clinton and others. The materials here printed show how much credit should be given to David Craft and Edward Welles for promoting the Sullivan Centennial of 1879; and to Gen. John S. Clark for his valuable maps. The Order Book of Francis Barber of the Third New Jersey Regiment from May 26 to September 6, 1779, is one of the most valuable contributions to the new material on the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign and Mrs. Murray deserves commendation for putting it into print.

A. C. F.

*Analytical Index of the Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1784-1831.* Prepared by DAVID M. MATTESON. (Published by the City of New York, 1930. 2 vols. Pp. 1446.)

In 1916 Victor H. Paltsits as chairman of the Mayor's Publication Committee began the work of editing 28,500 manuscript pages of council minutes. By 1919 the 19 volumes were printed. Then it took ten years to get a suitable index. It was a gigantic task and its completion will be welcomed by librarians, historians, publicists and genealogical workers. The cost of this set of records including the index is only $60. Both the general editor and the compiler of the index deserve congratulations for completing the work.

A. C. F.

*Journal of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of East Hampton Town, 1772-1807.* Compiled by H. D. SLEIGHT. (Published by the Town. Pp. 520.)

Historian Sleight and the promoters behind him deserve the thanks of all lovers of history for making available in convenient form the important records of East Hampton for the years 1772-1807. There is much new light on the War of Independence and the post-war local problems. The "Introduction" of 23 pages is an excellent summary of the records' story. An "Addendum" of 335 pages is a storehouse of information about historical monuments, place names, centennials, social institutions, biographies, lands, whaling, stage coaches, refugees, heads of families in 1776, military service, etc. An index is supplied.

A. C. F.

*Roosevelt—The Story of a Friendship, 1880-1919.* By OWEN WISTER. (The Macmillan Co., New York, 1930. Pp. 372. $4.)

Many persons have become familiar with some of the contents of this volume through the articles in the *Saturday Evening Post* and will be glad to reread them in book form. It is a vivid and decidedly human picture of Roosevelt, his contemporaries and life at Harvard, New York and Washington. It will be read with enjoyment and profit. The picture drawn runs from 1878 to 1919

—an eventful 41 years in American history. Naturally, New York and New Yorkers are in the picture most of the time. With all the events and persons mentioned it seems to be an inexcusable oversight not to include an index.

*The Journal of the American Irish Historical Society, 1929-30.* Vol. XXVIII. (Published by the Society, New York, 1930. Pp. 317.)

In addition to the activities of the Society this volume contains twenty-one papers, a necrology, a list of members and a good index. Michael J. O'Brien contributes another study of "The Scotch-Irish in the War of the Revolution." Rev. J. H. Sheppard describes "A Famous Irish Family in Early New York." J. H. Kennedy discusses "Governor Dongan and Religious Liberty in New York, 1683-1688." H. D. A. Donovan presents a paper on "Fenian Memoirs in Northern New York."

*The Story of Stamford.* By HERBERT F. SHERWOOD. (The States History Co., New York, 1930. Pp. 379.)

Here is a model local history. It is comprehensive, well-organized, accurately interpreted, and attractively written. Beginning with the settlement in 1641 the twenty-seven chapters carry the development along to the end of the Great War. Appendices give biographies, places of interest, a biblography, etc. And the volume is concluded with an index that is usable. Every city and large village in New York State should have a history of this type.

A. C. F.

*The Birth of the American People.* By JAMES MORGAN. (The Macmillan Co., New York, 1930. Pp. 335. $2.50.)

This book covers the romantic and dramatic epoch in American history—discovery, occupation and settlement. The author understands that New Netherland was started as a trading colony; that it was the most cosmopolitan settlement in the New World; that too small credit has been given to the Dutch in creating America; and that their contributions to religious toleration and political freedom were not surpassed in either New England or Virginia. A readable and an informing book.

*Descriptive Guide of the Battlefield of Saratoga.* By Rev. Delos E. Sprague. (Battlefield Publishing Co., Ballston Spa, N. Y., 1930. Pp. 94. Maps and illustrations, $1.25.)

A good guide for Saratoga Battlefield has been much needed to supply the many thousands of visitors with information that is clear and accurate. This booklet arranges all important sites along four routes in the first 45 pages. Then follows an account of the two battles and Burgoyne's surrender. The bibliography might be greatly extended. No doubt the publisher will improve the guide as new editions appear from time to time. This first edition unhappily contains a number of errors due apparently to haste in printing and to careless proofreading.

*The Sesquicentennial of the Battle of Minisink.* Compiled by Mark V. Richards. (Published by the Republican Watchman, Monticello, N. Y., 1930. Pp. 97. $1.)

This volume gives a full account of the splendid observance held on the Battlefield on July 22, 1929—the committees, the officials, the speakers, and the chief participants. The volume is well illustrated. A table of contents and an index would have been helpful.

*Uncle Sam's Camels—The Journal of May Humphries Stacey and the Report of Edward F. Beale.* Edited by Lewis B. Lesley. (Harvard University Press, 1929. Pp. 300. $4.)

It is not commonly known that to develop the Far West an experiment was made by the U. S. government, under the direction of Jefferson Davis, of providing camels for transportation work across the Great American Desert. The story of that experiment is here given from the sources and is a strange and fascinating tale well worth perusal.

*Wolfe and the Artists—A Study of his Portraiture.* By J. Clarence Webster. (The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1930. Pp. 74. Edition limited to 500 copies.)

In this well-written and beautifully illustrated monograph the author has analyzed the best portraits of Wolfe whose fame grows more brilliant as the years pass by. The volume contains quite the

best collection of colored and black and white portraits of Wolfe in existence and the explanatory matter is clear and authentic. There should have been an index.

*Proceedings (Oct. 1928–June 1929) of the Massachusetts Historical Society.* Vol. LXII. (Published by the Society, Boston, 1930. Pp. 453.)

In this volume Charles E. Banks raises the question of where Benedict Arnold is buried. Worthington C. Ford contributes a number of papers on historical subjects. Other items make the volume one of value. The index is exceptionally complete.

*Writing an American History 1926.* Compiled by GRACE G. GRIFFIN. (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1930. Pp. 282.)

This volume gives all the books and articles relating to New York printed in 1926. An excellent name and subject index conclude the volume.

*I Saw Booth Shoot Lincoln.* By W. J. FERGUSON. (Houghton, Mifflin Co., New York, 1930. Pp. 63. $2.50.)

This brief narrative of the tragedy of the Civil War will be widely read because Lincoln is the most beloved character in American History. Ferguson was a call-boy in Ford's Theater at the age of thirteen and gives a vivid account of the death of the President.

*Washington's Western Lands.* By RAY B. COOK. (Shenandoah Publishing House, Strasburg, Va., 1930. Pp. 176.)

Washington as the first great expansionist. His investments in land extended to the Ohio River and may have explained his deep personal interest in projecting the campaigns against the Western Indians. This well-illustrated volume deals largely with these lands of Washington in the "far west" of that day. It is a valuable book and throws light on mid-western history.

*The Battle of Braddock's Field, July 9, 1755.* By HENRY W. TEMPLE. (The 175th Anniversary Celebration Committee, 1930. Pp. 16.)

This illustrated pamphlet gives a clear, well-written account of the important engagement in the French and Indian War known to every American schoolboy. Its results had an effect on New York as well as other British colonies. Sir William Johnson was in correspondence with Braddock and had early news of the disaster. The pamphlet contains a good map of the battlefield and a reproduction of Leutze's picture of the battle.

*Simeon Baldwin: Founder of Elmira College, 1792–1868.* By BOYD MCDOWELL. (Elmira College, 1930.)

We are just beginning to realize that our educational history is of more importance than many of the incidents of our civil history. In working out from the sources the life of this pioneer in the education of women, Mr. McDowell has rendered a valuable service. Strange to say, Simeon Baldwin was almost forgotten by his own townsmen. Now he has a new status and will be the patron saint of the new Elmira College.

*The Keeper of the Gateway—Sir William Johnson.* By W. N. P. DAILEY and WM. P. WHITE. (Enterprise and News, St. Johnsville, N. Y., 1930. Pp. 36. Illustrated. 50c.)

In this sketch Dr. Dailey contributes a paper on the life of Sir William and Mr. White one on "His Dream of Empire." Sir William's will is printed, notes on it from Simms and others included.

*The Work of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition 1928-30,* a booklet of 71 pages with maps, has been published by the American Geographical Society of New York.

William Farquhar Payson of New York announces the publication of a limited edition of James Fennimore Cooper's *New York* in a special edition at $10. The introduction is written by Prof. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of the New York State Historical Association.

*Historical Unadilla, 1855-1930,* is the title of an illustrated booklet issued to celebrate its 75th anniversary by The *Unadilla (N. Y.) Times.* The 32 large pages are full of valuable historical information gleaned by James Lull.

*Guide to Historic Fort Edward* is a 14 page booklet issued by the Fort Edward Historical Association and sold to tourists who wish some information about the place. The cost is twenty-five cents.

*A Brief History of Oneida Castle, N. Y., and the Oneida Indians,* 38 pages, has been written by Village Historian, T. Raymond Rathbone and printed by the Oneida Fire Department to celebrate its sixteenth anniversary. It is an excellent monograph, accurate as to facts, and commendable in interpretation. Particular mention is given to the career of the great Oneida Chief, Skenandoah, and to Timothy Jenkins, Oneida Castle's most distinguished citizen. The booklet also contains a history of The Fire Department, of The School, and of The Church. It should be used in the schools of the region for instruction in local history.

The *Pageant of Onequechan* by Ethel K. Fuller was prepared for the Massachusetts Tercentenary given at Fall River, Mass., June 3-8, 1930.

# NOTES AND COMMENT

## PERSONALS

Governor Roosevelt has appointed to a vacancy on the Fort Crailo Commission, Miss Mildred Van Wie Patterson of Rensselaer, N. Y., who as President of the Fort Crailo Association has awakened considerable interest in the old building and has been instrumental in obtaining appropriations from the Legislature for reconstruction work. It is now hoped that the Commission will become more active in its efforts to restore and refurnish one of New York's oldest buildings. It is doubtful whether any other State in the Union would have been so negligent of such a valuable inheritance.

Prof. Evarts B. Greene of Columbia University has been nominated for President of the American Historical Association, and Prof. Dixon Ryan Fox for membership on the Council.

Mrs. Felix F. Daily of Winchester, Mass., claims to be a descendant of Sir William Johnson through one of the daughters of Molly Brant.

No layman in the State has done more to awaken an intelligent interest in the history of New York than Tom Hutton, the progressive editor of the *Binghamton Press*. Through news items and convincing editorials he is doing splendid missionary work. More power to his pen!

Mr. F. A. Ward of Cortland, N. Y., is doing much in cooperation with County Historian, Mrs. Jeanette B. Sherwood, to preserve local history. Each year a number of papers are prepared and filed. Some future historian will crown their heads with halos.

President Frank P. Graves gave an historical address on June 8, 1930, at Elmira College on the occasion of the observance of the 75th anniversary of its founding, and presented some hitherto unknown facts about New York State's part in the educational experiment.

Dr. F. W. Putnam, of Binghamton, an indefatigable worker in the field of local history, reports that he has completed his History

of Broome County, N. Y. His work in assembling data and sources on State and regional history will give him an honored place among the historiographers of the State.

Mr. Law Voge of White Plains, N. Y., is deeply concerned about the preservation of local town and village records in the Hudson River counties and is attempting to awaken interest in the communities for their care.

The congratulations of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL go to one of our most scholarly members, Dr. Albert Perry Brigham, who has been honored with the dedication of No. 2, Vol. XX, of the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* to a recognition of his services on his 75th birthday.

Mr. H. G. Toole, a graduate student in the University of Pennsylvania visited Albany in connection with his dissertation on "The Land System of Colonial New York."

Among the many easterners who took advantage of the convenient steamboat service on the upper Mississippi and made the trip to the Falls of St. Anthony during the fifties, was a New Yorker, Luther W. Peck. He started for the West early in May, 1856, traveling by rail as far as Dunleith, where he boarded a steamboat northward bound.

Although Peck spent only a few days in Minnesota, he was sufficiently impressed by what he saw to write an account of it for the "National Magazine." A copy of his article is included in the large collection of accounts of travel in frontier Minnesota in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Mrs. Schuyler von Rensselaer of New York City has supplied to the State Historian a letter of Sir Peter Warren, uncle of Sir William Johnson, to Col. Glen and a letter of Thomas Penn to Sir William Johnson.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

The Civic Club of Lyons, N. Y., on April 6, 1930, devoted a session to a consideration of "New York's Place in American History." The conference was led by State Historian Flick.

The Elmira Branch of the American Association of College Women, under the guidance of Prof. Dorothy Dondore, devoted several sessions to a study of the history of New York State.

On April, 1930, the American Booksellers Association presented *A Home Library* of 500 books for the White House. President Hoover accepted the gift. Among the books are 48 history titles and 61 biographies.

The Albion D. A. R. Chapter now owns one of the finest chapter houses in New York State—the gift of Mrs. Emma Reed Webster, a former Orleans county resident. This new home has been fitted up as a museum building and has spacious rooms and a kitchen for chapter meetings and receptions. On June 14, 1930, the annual meeting of the Orleans County Pioneers Association met in this building to transact its business and to listen to an address by State Historian Flick. The Holley (N. Y.) *Standard* for May 8, 1930, presents a list of the valuable articles in the Museum prepared by Mrs. Harriet Fitts Ryan. Dr. Frank H. Lattin presided at the meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Webster were given a warm and appreciative reception.

The Kings County Historical Society at its annual meeting April 29, 1930, elected six directors and viewed a collection of prints and photographs of old Coney Island.

The Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland held its 27th annual meeting at Columbia University, May 9-10, 1930. Prof. C. J. H. Hayes presided as President and an address was given by President Dixon Ryan Fox on "Social Aspects of American History."

The Cazenovia History Conference was held on May 9-11, 1930, with representatives of colleges and the State Education Department in attendance.

On May 6, 1930, at Columbia University the Joint Committee of the Colonial Dames of America and the Colonial Dames of New York awarded the thousand dollar prize for the best work in colonial history to Dr. Richard B. Morris for his monograph on the history of American law. Certificates of honorable mention were given to John Pell for his book on Ethan Allen and to

Michael Kraus. Prof. Evarts B. Greene and Mrs. B. Tappan Fairchild made brief addresses.

The Rensselaer County Historical Society at a meeting on April 29, 1930, listened to an address by Senator William T. Byrne on "The Early History of Albany and Rensselaer County."

"Encroachments are being made upon our personal liberty today," Major John Vernon Bouvier, president of the Sons of the Revolution, declared in an address on Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence at the annual dinner given by the New York Society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence at Fraunces Tavern, New York City.

"Unhappily, this country is becoming like Germany before the war," Major Bouvier said, "a 'verboten' country, where everything, more or less, is forbidden."

"A large measure of responsibility was imposed upon the descendants of the signers of the Declaration, he said, 'because your forebears stood for what our country needs most, a re-Declaration of Independence and the political concept of Thomas Jefferson embodied therein, which, in its essence, spelled personal liberty and self-determination'."

About 100 members and their guests attended the dinner. David Lewis Fultz, the newly elected president, a descendant of John Morton, who signed the Declaration of Independence for Pennsylvania, presided. The Rev. Dr. Robert Frazier, a missionary among the American Indians, also spoke.

The New York Society was organized three years ago and is affiliated with the national organization.

The Westchester County Historical Society has secured a room in the White Plains Court House. Its 8th annual historic pilgrimage took place on June 7, 1930. The itinerary included Tarrytown, Washington Irving's home, the Odell Inn, the home of Cyrus W. Field, Storm's House, Dobbs Ferry and the scene of the skirmish of Edgar's Lane September 30, 1778, where a monument was dedicated.

The Rochester Historical Society joined other local organizations on June 21, 1930, in dedicating in Mendon Ponds Park a tablet marking the site of the bivouac of Denonville's army on the night of July 23, 1687. Addresses were delivered by Arthur C. Parker, Peter Nelson and others.

The State Association rejoices to welcome to sisterhood the Tarrytown Historical Society which has been revived after some years of regrettable inactivity. It has a rich field of usefulness.

The Alumni Association of the Prattsburg (N. Y.) High School are urging that the highway from Penn Yan to Rushville bear the name "Marcus Whiteman Highway." The D. A. R. of Prattsburg plan to erect a marker on the site of the home of Dr. Whiteman at Wheeler, N. Y.

The Oneida Historical Society has issued an eight-page leaflet to awaken interest in the Centennial of the incorporation of Utica in 1832. President William Pierrepont White has sent out a letter to the press to awaken interest.

For some years the numerous friends of history have regretted the dormant character of the Broome County Historical Society. Now there are signs of life and it is hoped that the Society will awaken to a realization of its unusual opportunities for service in a region with a rich historic background. In the approaching centennial of Binghamton's incorporation as a village an effort should be made to house and to open to the public the unusual collection of historical material made by Mr. Frank J. Conklin of Binghamton.

The observance of the services of the North American Jesuit Martyrs by the Knights of Columbus of Brooklyn in June, 1930, was postponed on account of the reported illness of the Holy Father in Rome.

The Lyons Civic Club will devote 1930-31 to a study of New York State history under the guidance of Mrs. G. H. Watson.

The New York Chapter National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America has issued its *Year Book* for 1930-31 which gives the names of officers, the committees and a list of the members.

The Huguenot Patriots of the American Revolution were honored by the Memorial Church of the Huguenots on Staten Island, N. Y., by special services on May 25, 1930.

On June 22, 1930, the St. Andrew Society of Glens Falls celebrated the anniversary of Bannockburn and Thistle Day. Other societies of neighboring villages and cities joined Glens Falls in the observance.

## PUBLICATIONS, ARTICLES, MANUSCRIPTS

Mr. Howard Swiggatt, 328 Broadway, New York City, is making an exhaustive search for materials about Walter Butler, who gained notoriety in New York as a Loyalist during the American Revolution, with a view to publishing a biography. Mr. Swiggatt will be pleased to have our members send him information about Butler.

Mr. W. H. Hill of Fort Edward, N. Y., is preparing for publication the historical and genealogical material printed by James Gibson in the *Review Press* of Salem, N. Y., during the late 80's.

*Foraging for Valley Forge* is the title of a booklet by Frank H. Stewart of the Gloucester County Historical Society, which placed the booklet in all the schools of the county.

The *Journal of American History* for 1929 contains articles on "Slavery in Colonial New York," by R. S. Beyer; "Old Taverns of New York," by W. H. Bayles; and items relating to John Paul Jones.

The *Bulletin* of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society for March, 1930, is devoted to information about the capture of Stony Point and the Old Morris Canal, and to an excellent article on "Washington's Uses of Physiographic Barriers."

The *Palimpsest* for April, 1930, gives biographical sketches of Samuel Ryan Curtis who was born near Champlain, N. Y., February 3, 1805, graduated at West Point in 1831 and located in the West where he died in 1866; and of Frederick Steele who was born at Delhi, N. Y., January 14, 1819, graduated at West Point in 1834 and settled in Iowa.

*Proceedings* of the New Jersey Historical Society for April, 1930, among other good articles on local history presents a document on "Some Early New Jersey Patentees Paying Quit Rents."

Dr. J. W. Poucher, Secretary of the Dutchess Co. Historical Society announces that vol. IV of its Collections containing 4000 notices of marriages and deaths between 1778 and 1825 may be purchased for $5.

The *Annual Report* of The New York Historical Society for 1929 consists of 80 interesting pages and 16 illustrations. The large gifts of money and materials are mentioned. During 1929 a total of 290 objects were obtained and 2,479 manuscripts. The Society was visited by about 3000 readers. The list of donors is unusually large. William L. Calver's report on "Field Exporation" is included. The income of the Society is nearly $83,000 in the General Fund and the investments almost a million dollars.

The *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Society for April, 1930, contains an article on "Relations of New York and Pennsylvania, 1710-1719" by R. L. Beyer and concludes the biography of John Ramage. Revolutionary War letters of William Douglas are continued.

The *Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly* for January, 1930, is devoted in large part to a study of the military operations of Gen. Anthony Wayne in Ohio. On September 14, 1929, a monument was unveiled to his memory in that State. This Society also publishes a valuable periodical entitled *Museum Echoes.*

In the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for April, 1930, appears the Journal and Letters of Corporal William O. Gulick who was born in Erie County, N. Y., near Buffalo, "about 18 years before the outbreak of the Civil War."

The *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Westchester County Historical Society for April, 1930, contains articles on "The Capture of André" by Edgar Mayhew Bacon; "The Old Yerk's Tavern," by Charles J. Dunlap; and "The Council Tree" by Leslie V. Case. The Society's income amounts to $3,363.

The *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* for July, 1930, contains the usual amount of valuable historical data: the history of the Van Santvoard family; inscriptions from cemeteries at Old Hurley, Ulster county, and in Montgomery county; abstracts of wills in Dutchess county; and church records.

The *Missouri Historical Review,* for July, 1930, has a paper on "Mark Twain's Early Writings Discovered" by C. J. Armstrong.

The *Annals of Iowa,* for July, 1930, has a sketch of the life of Wilbur W. Marsh who was born in Utica, N. Y., July 14, 1862, and died in Waterloo, Iowa, December 22, 1929.

The *D. A. R. Magazine,* for July 1930, prints a study of "Disbanding of the Revolutionary Army" by Capt. Paul V. Collins; the June number presents an excellent article by Katharine Calvert Goodwin on "Revolutionary War Flags" with attractive reproductions in color of the various flags.

The *News-Letter* of the National Society of Daughters of 1812, for June 1930, shows the numerous activities of this patrotic society during the past year. Mrs. Frank D. Callan of Ilion, N. Y., is President for New York State. Her report of accomplishments in the Empire State is printed in full.

The *Times-Union* of Albany, has been giving over WGY a series of talks on New York State. On June 16, Dr. A. C. Flick, State Historian, delivered an address on "The Historical Reservations of New York State."

The *Wilson Bulletin,* for June 1930, contains an informing article on "Index to Biographies."

The *Standard* of Fort Plain, of April 24, 1930, printed the following:

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt took the time yesterday afternoon to extend a hearty welcome to Utica and other delegations, crowding the executive chamber, for the purpose of witnessing his signature to the bill of Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of the 50-acre plot of land near Utica as a memorial park to Baron Steuben, Revolutionary war hero.

Governor Roosevelt made a few appropriate remarks, touching the objects of the measure, and a response was made by one of the visiting delegation, then the pen with which the bill was signed

was turned over to the Utica society representatives present, who included Andrew Zoller, Henry Bick and Richard Metzler from the Carl Schurz society and Henry Hoffman, Charles Walker and George W. Gammel for the Utica Maennerchor.

Baron von Steuben was not only a successful drillmaster for the Federal troops during the War of the Revolution, but in October, 1793, he laid the cornerstone of the Hamilton Oneida Academy at Clinton, on the invitation of Dominie Kirkland, whose guest he was. Under the auspices of the German societies of Utica a monument to the memory of von Steuben was unveiled in that city at the Pleasant street crossing of Genesee street August 2, 1914.

The monument which marks the grave of Baron von Steuben was erected after the Civil War. Its cornerstone was laid June 1, 1870, by Governor Seymour, and addresses were made by him and by Gen. Franz Sigel, a veteran of the Civil war. The monument was completed September 30, 1872. It stands in a wood which has been left in a state of nature, but a clearing out of underbrush will make it attractive. The road leading from the highway to the monument needs improving. When the state gets possession of the 50 acres, it will doubtless make the improvements which have long been needed.

The *Standard* on May 8th contained an article by Dr. W. N. P. Dailey on "The First President of the United States"; on May 29th a description of historic Barneveld, N. Y., and the centennial of Salisbury Church; on June 26th the celebration of the town of Stark, Herkimer county, and the transfer of Oriskany Battlefield to the State.

The *Up-Stater* for May 1930, prints an interesting article on "Clinton County's Anti-Slavery Convention of 1837" by A. W. Barber.

The *Daily News-Herald,* of Braddock, Pa., on July 9, 1930, published the "175th Anniversary Edition" in connection with the observance of the anniversary of the defeat of Braddock in 1755.

The *Binghamton (N. Y.) Press* of June 24, 1930, prints an informing article on where the first American flag was flown and quotes the great scout master Dan Beard.

Howe Caverns, Inc., has issued for general distribution an illustrated folder describing these natural wonders which are attracting wide attention.

The *New York Times* of July 16, 1930, states that the Tercentenary Observance in Boston on July 15th attracted the largest crowd since the World War to see the pageant and to hear the oratory.

*A Tentative Syllabus in Economic Citizenship* of 90 pages has been issued by the State Department of Education.

The *Times* of Cobleskill for June 26, 1930, contains an account of the special observance of Independence Day in that village. In connection with the celebration the *Times* issued a Schoharie County Historical Edition of 40 pages.

A manuscript on "New York Forts" has been prepared by Earl Raymond of Washington, D. C., and submitted for inspection to the Division of Archives and History with the thought that the State authorities might be interested in purchasing it.

The *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, for April 1930, presents the best account of "The Ulster County Gazette" from the pen of R. W. G. Vail. Fac similes of both the genuine and the reprinted issues are given. There is also given by D. C. Haskell a co-operative list of "Manhattan Maps."

The magazine of *The Society for Army Historical Research*, for January 1930, prints an account of "Gen. Sir William Howe's Operations in Pennsylvania in 1777" by Major E. W. H. Fyers.

Rothwell Burgess of Providence, R. I., has prepared a page of corrections for Arnold's *Vital Records of R. I.*, Vol. 4, for Town of New Shoreham.

The original papers of the Headquarters Staff of successive British commanders-in-chief during the American War of Independence, which have been in the possession of the Royal Institution of Great Britain for over 100 years has been sold to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the American collector, and his brother, Mr. P. H. Rosenbach.

The collection consists of 58 bound volumes and four cases or rolls. The records comprise 20,000 items which make up practically a day to day history of the Revolution. The correspondence between British and American Commanders includes 69 letters

from Washington to Sir Henry Clinton and Sir William Howe. There are many intercepted letters of American Generals and innumerable orderly books, accounts, regimental returns, and the like, as well as the most complete collection known of letters of American loyalists, and papers relating to the capture and evacuation of New York City. One of the documents is the declaration of war in the handwriting of John Hancock, which Washington sent to Sir Henry Clinton, and another is the letter which Washington sent to Clinton to tell him of the decision to execute Major André as a spy.

Dr. Rosenbach has explained that the purchase was made possible by the good-will of the managers of the Royal Institution, who were of the opinion that the records belong by right to the United States, where American students would have easy access to them. The collection will be kept together, and will be sold with that understanding, and will probably sooner or later come into the possession of one of the great public libraries.

It is hoped that they will remain in New York State.

*Museum Service* for June 15, 1930, by the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, presents as a cover piece a tatooed Iroquois Chief of 1710, and prints an informing paper on "Coverlets" by Laura M. Romaine Allen.

Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio has written an article in the *National Republic* for July 1930, on "Washington's Bicentennial."

The July 1930 *Bulletin* of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum is replete with important historical news. It is gratifying to learn that the South Barracks will be restored to permit of the expansion of the museum. The brass cannon cast in Holland in 1630 and used to announce the birth of Van Rensselaer heirs, which Col. Robert M. Thompson presented to the Museum is on exhibition in the courtyard. The hope is held out that the rare orderly books in the Museum Library will be published. A sketch of Lord Howe reviews the evidence as to his place of burial.

Those of our members who are interested in the Fitch family will wish to read the volume giving its history written by R. C. Fitch of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. George A. Buse of Pittsburg, Pa.—a descendant of Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck—has been searching New York records for genealogical materials.

The *Annual Bulletin* of the City History Club of New York, covers its activities for the year 1929-30 in connection with the public schools.

*Ye Long Island Almanack* for 1930 has been issued by the Home Title Insurance Co., 51 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and will be sent free on request.

A manuscript more than four centuries old, written by a friend of Columbus and giving an account of the life and voyages of the discoverer of America, has just come to this country from an ancient library in Spain, where it had lain unnumbered years, its historic import unknown until recently.

During these last hundred years American collectors have searched the world's book marts for contemporary codices of the life of Columbus, but none has ever come to this country until the present volume reached New York, so far as could be learned. It is said that not more than half a dozen such codices exist, all of which, with the exception of the present volume, are in Europe.

Thus one of the most important historical sources regarding the discovery of America has come to the country. The volume, in its yellow vellum cover, is the "greatest find" on the discovery period made in the last 100 years, according to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, who acquired it in London and has just brought it to America.

The *Year Book* of the 2nd school district of Suffolk County contains considerable historical information prepared by Supt. R. C. Croft.

Mr. Arthur H. Pound has deposited for safe-keeping in the office of the State Historian the Papers of the late Clarence W. Barron (1855-1928) publisher of the *Wall Street Journal*. A selection of the Papers is now appearing in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

The town of Rochester, Warren county, N. Y., was formed from Bolton February 28, 1807, and its name was changed April

6, 1808, to Hague. Thirty years later a part of Horicon was taken off. The earliest settlers came into the region about 1796.

The first Record Book of Rochester and Hague has just been presented to Dr. A. C. Flick, State Historian, by Mr. R. J. Bolton, proprietor of the Trout House at Hague on Lake George.

The record begins in 1807 with an ordinance that "Hogs, Horses and Sheep should not be at large this year" but that "Neate Cattle" might be.

A report is given of the town election of 1807 in which D. D. Tompkins received 18 votes for Governor and Morgan Lewis only 3 votes. There is also a list of the jurymen for the town of Rochester dated May 23rd of this year.

The minutes of the annual town meeting for April 27, 1808, and subsequently are given, showing the influences of New England. At the meeting of 1808 Ebenezer Blin was chosen "Moderator;" Uriah Balion, town clerk; Samuel Pitchin, supervisor—and then follows the assessors, collectors, constables, poor masters, commissioners, fence viewers, pound masters and path masters.

The last entry is dated April 3, 1821, when Thomas Gaige was town clerk. In the back part of the manuscript book are several pages of the proceedings of the School Commissioners of the town of Hague for September 10, 1814, when three school districts were laid out and it was voted to raise $40 for the "common schools." The sum was increased to $60 in 1816. The school minutes end on March 26, 1822.

Mr. Bolton deserves public thanks for having saved these town and school records, because, while their money value may not be large, their historical and genealogical value is very great. There are many of these early records in private hands and it is hoped that they will be turned over to the State for safekeeping.

"One Hundred Years and More on the Hudson" is the title of a paper by James Owen Tryon printed in the *Knickerbocker Press* April 27, 1930.

The history of Allen's Creek School District in Monroe county has been prepared by H. H. Kingston, Jr.

Joseph Baer & Co., of Frankfurt, Germany, advertised a map of New York and Virginia in 1670 for 400 gold marks.

The *Enterprise and News* of St. Johnsville continues to lead all the newspapers in the State in the quantity of historical news and information which appears. Among the memorable papers printed in this journal are the following: "History of the Lutheran Church in St. Johnsville" by Rev. Dr. G. H. Kling, April 23; "Henry Ford's Spoons" by L. F. Bellinger, April 30; "What's in a Name" by L. F. Bellinger, May 7; sketches of Milo Nellis, Boyd Ehle and others; "The Mohawk River in 1723" by L. D. MacWethy, May 21, "Nick Stoner's Pension Papers", June 18; "Steuben Estate Plans" by W. P. White, June 25.

The *Knickerbocker Press* of July 13, 1930, printed an article by Leo Babbette on the history of the Jesuit missionaries in New York, and also an appreciation of the literary work of Robert W. Chambers.

Mrs. William H. Kennedy, of Albany, N. Y., has presented to the State a collection of fifteen manuscripts once the property of Joseph Borst and his family. These manuscripts cover a period of more than seventy-five years, some of them antedating the Revolution. They were found by Mrs. Kennedy in an old black pocketbook belonging to her grandmother. She knows nothing further about their history. The Borsts were a prominent family in Schoharie county.

The most valuable documents among them are an "Indenture" of the apprenticeship of Catherine Altvaterin to Mathew Welch, December 15, 1758; Welch's transfer of the girl to Mayor Sybrant G. Van Schaick on December 20, 1758; and in turn Mayor Van Schaick's disposal of the girl and the contract to Joseph Borst. The "Indenture" and supplementary actions are printed below. They show the practice of apprenticeship in the eighteenth century under which a mild form of limited enslavement of whites was practised.

(Copy of Indenture)

This Indenture made the fifteenth Day of December in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and fifty Eight by and Between Catherine Altvatterin of the one part and Mathew Welch of the other part

Witnesseth that the said Catherine Altvaterine of her own free Voluntary will put and Bound and by these presents do put and Bind herself a Servant and apprentice to him the said Mathew Welch and unto his Heirs and assigns for and in Consideration of Varies Costs, Charges and Expenses paid and sustained by the said Mathew Welch by the Sundry Elopements of the Said Catherine and Sundry other Damages for and During the Term and space of Five Years Commencing from the Day of the Date hereof During which Term the Said Servant her Said Master and mistress and their Heirs Executors and assigns faithfully obediently and honestly Shall Serve as a Good faithful Servant ought to do. And the Said Masters his Executors and assigns during the Said Term Shall find and provide for the Said Servant Sufficient Meat Drink Clothing Washing and Lodging befitting a Servant and the Said Master his Executors and assigns at the Expiration of the Said Term Shall give unto Said Servant one New Suite of Apparrell according to the Custom of the Country. For the True performance hereof the said partys to these present Indentures have hereunto Set their hand and Seals the Day and year above Written

Signed Sealed and Delivered
In the Presence of
Sybrant G. Van Schaick, Mayor

her
Katherine x Altvaterin
mark

Know all men by these presents that I Mathew Welch of the City and County of Albany and Province of New York, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Ten pounds Current money of the Province of New York to me in hand paid by Sybrant G. Van Schaick Esq. the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have assigned Sold and Set over and by these presents do assign Sell and Set over into the Said Sybrant G. Van Schaick and unto his Heirs and assigns all my Right and Title to the Within Named Servant Catherine Altvatrine as Specified in the Within Indenture as Witness my hand and Seal the 20th Day of December Anno Domini 1758 Signed Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Goos Van Schaick Friedrick Buch

his
Mathew x Welch
mark

Know all men by these presents that I Sybrant G. Van Schaick made over this Indenture to Joseph Borst for the time as within is specified as witness my hand in Albany this 4th day of November 1760.

Sybrant G. Van Schaick

## MUSEUMS, HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND REMAINS

A writing desk, once used by Benedict Arnold, has recently been acquired by the Officers Club, New York State D. A. R. On May 28th it was presented to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and will be placed in the Academy Museum. Mrs. Charles White Nash, President of the Officers' Club made the presentation address and Mrs. Alton B. Parker gave the history of the Arnold desk. Representatives of the Academy and of the D. A. R. Officers Club from various parts of the State were present at the exercises.

The Yonkers Museum of Arts and Sciences has been exceptionally active during the past year in increasing its collections, in cataloging them and in exhibiting them in a scientific manner. The schools have been brought into touch with the exhibits. Dr. A. C. Flick, State Historian, has been elected honorary curator by the Board of Commissioners.

Mrs. Andrews of Saratoga has offered to furnish a colonial bedroom in Headquarters House at Ticonderoga from her unusual collection of rare materials.

At Brentwood on June 1, 1930, Judge Ernest E. L. Hammer gave an address at St. Joseph's Academy on the occasion of the presentation of the New York State Flag to the school.

The State of Iowa is conducting a survey of Indian remains in order to locate old Indian mounds. The report of Theodore Hayes Lewis and Alfred James Hill made in 1881-1895 will be the basis for the work.

Ira Dennis of Prospect Heights, N. Y., has in his possession an old inkwell which he believes was used in 1828 by Martin Van Buren in the Old Capitol.

The discussion over the actual birthplace of President Millard Fillmore seems to be set at rest by the letter of Mark D. French of Antwerp, N. Y., which was printed in the *Republican-Register* of Monrovia, N. Y., on June 13, 1930. Mr. French is 92 years old and locates the site several rods southeast of the site owned

by the Cayuga County Historical Society. An effort is being made to induce Congress to erect a suitable memorial on the site. The original cabin has disappeared.

Schuylerville, the scene of the surrender of Burgoyne, awakened to the value of its historical associations is now demanding that it be included in the new Federal Survey which will be made this summer. There can be no doubt of the desirability of developing the Saratoga Battlefield and the Surrender Village as a unit.

Mr. George D. Pratt has presented to the Association a document signed by Acting Governor Peter Schuyler dated 1719.

In May 1930, the bust of James Fennimore Cooper was placed in the Hall of Fame in New York City.

The Mohawk Prayer Book is priced by Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles of London at £100.

Page M. Alger of Corinth, N. Y., is the possessor of a steel engraving which seems to represent the inauguration of Washington as the First President in New York City. The title is "First in Peace" and it is engraved by John C. McRae after a painting by Henry Brunecker.

A. R. Davis of 49 Manor Road East, Toronto, desires information about his ancestor, Henry Davis, of the Hudson Valley.

It is gratifying to report that the project to bisect Lake George Battlefield Park with a State road was opposed by the Executive Committee of the Association so successfully that the Conservation Department which now has administrative jurisdiction over the Park has refused consent for the construction of the highway through the Park. Efforts are being made to have the road run along the head of Lake George as a boulevard.

W. H. Hill of Fort Edward, N. Y., reports near Granville, N. Y., a mound 40 ft. in height and 800 ft. in circumference, which he surmises may be a remnant of early Indian civilization, and has asked the State Archeologist to make an inspection of it.

Mr. H. L. Loder, County Clerk of Montgomery county, states that the Board of Supervisors, in addition to spending $15,000

in rebinding and repairing the county records, has equipped the office with all-metal filing cabinets and desks.

Friends of the old wooden covered bridge at Fish House, (Northampton), N. Y., are making an effort to save the structure for its historical value. Active in this movement is Miss Lillian Benedict of Northampton, who has written a song about the historic structure.

A summary of the scientific and industrial progress of the last century and a half will be presented to the public when the Museums of the Peaceful Arts open their new quarters at 220 East Forty-second Street, on September 12, it was announced yesterday. Professor Charles R. Richards, vice president of the museums, speaking on behalf of Frederic B. Pratt, president and the head of the Pratt Institute, described the exhibit which is to be entitled "Men and Machines."

The industrial history of the United States, from Colonial times to the present, will be revealed through working and still models and actual-sized tools, machines and processes, as well as by motion pictures, photographs, graphical and statistical material, he said.

The institution, which covers 30,000 square feet on the fourth floor of the building, intends to make the story graphically plain to any one who has time for a two-hour visit. The Colonial civilization will be shown through models of its homes, its ploughs and tools and authenticated motion pictures of its life. The reels depict also the progress in the utilization of mechanical devices that followed. In a flash back there will be shown examples of prehistoric tools. Then will come the beginnings of the development of machinery and the modern control of power.

William C. Paul of New York City bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum a valuable collection illustrating the antique textile art of China. Mr. Paul was a clerk in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and out of his meager salary collected 1,065 specimens. A description of the gift is given in the *Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Museum for July, 1930.

Chauncey L. C. Ditmars, Local Historian for the Town of Babylon, L. I., sends the following letter containing valuable data:

*Dear Mr. Editor*:

In the old Jones Burial Ground on the south side of South Country (Merrick) Road, Massapequa, Nassau County, Long Island, N. Y., is buried Hon. Samuel Jones, one of the most famous publicists and lawyers of his time. Samuel J. Tilden was named for him. Jones lived and died in Massapequa, his estate being known as West Neck.

Inasmuch as the Jones monument is worn by time, the inscription thereon is becoming dim. So, as a matter of preservation, I am sending a copy of it to you:

SACRED
TO
THE MEMORY OF
HON. SAMUEL JONES,
WHO WAS BORN
THE 26TH DAY OF JULY, 1731,
AND DIED
THE 25TH DAY OF NOV. 1819,
IN THE 86TH YEAR
OF HIS AGE.

I have written the inscription exactly as it is on the monument. The inscription on Jones' wife's monument is:

SACRED
TO
THE MEMORY OF
CORNELIA JONES,
THE RELICT OF
THE HON. SAMUEL JONES,
WHO DIED THE 15TH DAY OF JULY, 1821,
IN THE 81ST YEAR OF HER AGE.

Buried in the same burial ground is the wife of Rear Admiral Melancton Smith, a famous naval officer to whom Admiral Dewey devotes a chapter in his Autobiography.

The inscription reads:

IN MEMORY OF
MARY J. JONES,
WIFE OF
REAR ADMIRAL
MELANCTON SMITH,
U. S. NAVY.
BORN 7TH OF MARCH, 1817.
DIED 4TH OF APRIL, 1885.

Admiral Smith himself is buried elsewhere, in Arlington National Cemetery, I am told, although I am not sure of this He died subsequent to his wife.

All the foregoing persons are buried within the Town of Oyster Bay, except the Admiral.

In the Jones Burial Ground on the south side of South Country Road and west of Ocean Avenue, Masspequa, in the Town of Oyster Bay, Long Island, is the grave of a Revolutionary War officer, over which is a white marble slab, inscribed as follows:

THE GRAVE OF COL. BENJAMIN BIRDSALL
WHO DIED JULY 30, 1798, IN THE 62ND
YEAR OF HIS AGE.
DURING OUR REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE
HE WAS ACTIVE IN THE DEFENSE OF
HIS COUNTRY AND DISTINGUISHED
FOR HIS BRAVERY AND PATRIOTISM.

A bronze tablet set into a small new headstone is against the head of the same grave; and the inscription on the tablet reads:

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
COL. BENJAMIN BIRDSALL
1775-1783.
DIED JULY 30, 1798, IN THE 62ND
YEAR OF HIS AGE.
Placed by Ruth Floyd Woodhull
Chapter D. A. R.

The adjoining grave has a white marble headstone inscribed as follows:

FREELOVE,
WIFE OF COL. BENJAMIN BIRDSALL,
DIED OCT. 2, 1821,
IN THE 80TH YEAR
OF HER AGE.

A son of Col. Birdsall—and named for him—is buried close by, the inscription on his tombstone being: BENJAMIN BIRDSALL, BORN NOVEMBER 19, 1775. DIED MARCH 31ST, 1853.

The inscription on the gravestone of the son's wife is: JERUSHA, WIFE OF BENJAMIN BIRDSALL, BORN MAY 17, 1791. DIED MARCH 22, 1859.

An adjoining tombstone is inscribed:

THE GRAVE
OF
CHARLOTTE,
WIFE OF
ZEBULON SEAMAN,
AND DAUGHTER OF
COL. BENJAMIN & CHARLOTTE
BIRDSALL,
DIED MARCH 10, 1788
AGE 21 YEARS.

Another historic grave in the Jones Burial Ground is:

IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM JONES, ESQ.,
YOUNGEST SON OF
MAJ. THOMAS JONES,
THE FIRST EUROPEAN SETTLER
ON FORT NECK.
HE WAS BORN THE 25 OF
APRIL, 1708 AND DIED THE 29 OF
AUGUST, 1779.
IN THE 72 YEAR
OF HIS AGE.

Adjoining the grave of William Jones is that of his wife, the tombstone reading as follows:

IN MEMORY OF
PHEBE, RELICT OF
WILLIAM JONES, ESQ.,
AND DAUGHTER OF
COL. JOHN JACKSON,
ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS
IN JERUSALEM.
SHE WAS BORN THE 6 OF
AUGUST, 1715
AND DIED THE 10 OF
MAY, 1800, IN THE 85
YEAR OF HER AGE.

Believing that the foregoing will add interest to your records, I remain,

Very truly yours,
CHAUNCEY L. C. DITMARS.
Local Historian, Town of Babylon.

The site of the first public school in the old town of Midwout, now Flatbush, L. I., at the northern end of Erasmus Hall High School campus was marked with a tablet by the Brooklyn Teachers Association.

It is interesting to know that in 1929 more than 35,000 visitors registered at Headquarters House in Ticonderoga, N. Y., as reported by Director Julia F. Wicker.

At Poughkeepsie on June 21, 1930, a monument to the memory of Governor Thomas Dongan was dedicated by the Dongan Monument Association. Governor Roosevelt made the principal historical address.

With the approbation of the Chemung County Historical Society Mr. Boyd McDowell of Elmira has had placed on one end of the Fort Reed Bridge a bronze marker of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in 1779.

On June 14, 1930, at Unadilla, N. Y,, a marker of the Sullivan-Clinton trail was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were made by Arnold W. Sherman, chairman, Hon. Charles C. Flaesch and Peter Nelson.

## ANNIVERSARIES AND CELEBRATIONS

The following New York cities will observe the centenaries of their incorporation within the next few years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Buffalo | in 1832 |
| Rochester | " 1833 |
| Utica | " 1833 |
| Binghamton | " 1834 |

The following villages will also commemorate the century of their corporate existence:

| | |
|---|---|
| Camden | in 1834 |
| Canastota | " 1835 |
| Clyde | " 1835 |
| De Ruyter | " 1833 |
| Fort Plain | " 1832 |
| Geneseo | " 1832 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Le Roy | in 1834 |
| Lyons | " 1831 |
| Malone | " 1833 |
| Mayville | " 1830 |
| Medina | " 1832 |
| Monticello | " 1830 |
| Mt. Morris | " 1835 |
| Nyack | " 1833 |
| Penn Yan | " 1833 |
| Perry | " 1830 |
| Potsdam | " 1831 |
| Pulaski | " 1832 |
| Rhinebeck | " 1834 |
| Seneca Falls | " 1831 |
| Sherburne | " 1830 |
| Springville | " 1834 |
| Trenton | " 1833 |
| Weedsport | " 1831 |
| Westfield | " 1833 |
| West Haverstraw | " 1833 |

Local committees are forming to arrange suitable programs.

The Tarrytown Celebration of the capture of Major André will occur this fall. Local Historian Edgar Mayhew Bacon is writing a suitable historical play to be given by the school children and adults of the various communities throughout Westchester county. A historical parade will also be arranged together with a pilgrimage to historical places.

On June 7, 1930, the boulder-bronze marker of the centenary of the German Evangelical Church in the town of Tonawanda was dedicated under the direction of Dr. Frederick S. Parkhurst, Local Historian of the village of Kenmore and the town of Tonawanda. The Tonawanda-Kenmore Historical Society had charge of the ceremony.

It is not often that a new bridge is opened with such impressive ceremonies as attended that function at Esperance where the beautiful new structure replaced the old wooden covered bridge which has been a landmark for several generations—in fact 118

years. The ceremonies included an historical address by Judge Dow Beekman, which was printed in full in the *Gazette* of Schenectady, June 16, 1930.

The Tercentenary Conference of Massachusetts has just printed a leaflet showing that scores of cities and villages are holding tercentennial observances this summer. The following is a list of historic houses open to visitors during the celebrations:

SALEM—14 homes opened June 26 with people in Colonial dress and customs of the past revived.

SALEM—House of Seven Gables; Essex Institute house of 17th century; Witch House; reconstructed Village of 1630, at Forest River Park; all open to public from June 16; Pequot House, reconstructed house and store of the 17th century, daily from July 1; Hamilton Hall, Thursdays after June 26; Osgood house, Thursdays after June 26.

BOURNE—Reconstructed trading post of the 17th century; daily from July 12 through summer.

HINGHAM—"Old Ordinary" tavern; "Old Ship Church"; daily from July 1.

QUINCY—Adams homestead; church of the Presidents; Dorothy Quincy house; daily.

DORCHESTER—Pierce House, First Parish Church; Bird-Sawyer house; Historical Society; daily.

PLYMOUTH—Harlow House, with portrayal of 17th century, home industry, garden, handiwork, exhibits; Howland house; Pilgrim Hall; daily.

LEXINGTON—Hancock-Clarke house; Munroe Tavern; Old Belfry; Buckman Tavern; daily.

READING—Restored Parker Tavern; open after June 25.

ARLINGTON—Jason Russell house, headquarters of historical society; daily.

NEWBURYPORT—See local Tercentenary guide book.

MEDFORD—Royall House, with slave quarters; Craddock house, oldest brick house in America; daily.

SUDBURY—Wayside Inn with old mill and school; "Old Village Smithy"; daily.

DEERFIELD—60 houses to be opened for second time to public in 267 years, from August 3 to 9, afternoons except Sundays.

Springfield—William Pynchon memorial; Deacon Chapin Puritan statue; N. E. village.

Stockbridge—Old Mission (Sargeant) house (1739); site of Jonathan Edwards house; daily.

Great Barrington—William Cullen Bryant house.

West Springfield—Day house, pre-revolutionary.

Cambridge—Longfellow House, Vassall House, Lee-Emerson House, Elmwood-Lowell House, Tudor House; Fay House at Radcliffe; each Wednesday afternoon, July and August. Also, Harvard University and Industries.

Marblehead—Town Hall with original painting of "The Spirit of '76"; St. Michael's church; Fort Sewell; daily.

Watertown—Abraham Brown house, 1640; Marshall Fowle house.

Scituate—Old oaken bucket house.

Oxford—Clara Barton home; oldest Universalist church.

Milton—Suffolk Resolves house.

Nantucket—Quaker meeting house, oldest house, old mill, whaling museum; daily.

Marshfield—Daniel Webster home; Winslow house.

Dighton—Historic Dighton Rock.

Dedham—Fairbanks homestead, 1636; Dowse house; Avery Oak, owned by historical society.

Concord—Ralph Waldo Emerson home; Nathaniel Hawthorne home; Wright Tavern; Old Manse; Louisa May Alcott house; Antiquarian Society.

Boston—Paul Revere house, 1676; Old South Meeting House; Old State House; Harrison Gray Otis House. (See guides.)

Kingston—Major John Bradford house, 1674; 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Pelham—Town Hall, 1743, annual town meetings since.

The anniversary of the birth of General Gouverneur Kemble Warren at Cold Spring, N. Y., was observed by the Putnam County Historical Society on June 8, 1930. The historical address of Col. Pascal P. Gilmore was read by Dr. Charles A. Ingraham. Miss Emily B. Warren, a daughter, told in a charming manner of her relations with her father. Dr. A. C. Flick, in the name of the State, presented the historical tablets which were accepted by

President Kemble. Major Carswell of West Point Military Academy described General Warren's work as an engineer. Dr. Elbert Floyd-Jones was largely responsible for making the successful arrangements.

The Lutheran Church at West Camp on May 11-18, 1930, observed the 220th birthday—having been organized in 1710 by the "Poor Palatives."

May 15, 1930, New Brunswick, N. J., gave an historic pageant which covered the early history of New York and New Jersey and the later history of New Jersey. Percy J. Burrell directed the pageant.

At Cheshire, Mass., on Stafford Hill, on July 4, 1930, the Berkshire County Chapter S. A. R. unveiled two historical tablets. One of these was presented by Dr. A. C. Flick in behalf of New York State as a tribute to the heroism of Massachusetts men in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Bennington, Oriskany, Saratoga, and Newtown. The other tablet commemorated the service of Col. Joab Stafford and his men in the Revolution. The Hon. John Spargo of Bennington, Vt., delivered an inspiring historical oration. It is interesting to know that Mrs. Stewart Stone, of Albany, N. Y., is a direct descendant of Col. Stafford.

At Braddock, Pa., on July 8-9 the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Monongahela was observed. It was in this engagement that General Braddock was killed, the command then going to young Col. George Washington. The exercises consisted of a historical pageant, the dedication of a bronze statue of Washington as a young man, an historical excursion along the river, and a banquet in Pittsburgh on the evening of July 9th. France, England, and sister states joined with Pennsylvania in the observance. Hon. Andrew W. Mellon made the principal address at the dedication of the Washington statue, and representatives of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania spoke at the banquet. Gov. John S. Fisher appeared for the Keystone State. Dr. A. C. Flick was present to represent New York.

It may be of interest to our members to know that about six miles from Uniontown, Pa., a monument was erected in 1913 to

mark the burial place of General Braddock who died five days after the battle. Washington read the burial service. The Coldsteam Guards of England, Braddock's regiment, furnished one of the four bronze tablets on the monument located in Braddock Memorial Park. Not far away are the remains of old Fort Necessity which it is planned to restore.

The U. S. Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission reported to Congress Jan. 31, 1930, recommending the erection of a worthy national memorial in the form of a Yorktown Battlefield Park and the observance of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis.

On June 5-8, 1930, Elmira College observed with fitting exercises the 75th anniversary of the founding of the college. At the elaborate speaking program addresses were made, among others, by President Frank P. Graves, and Dr. A. C. Flick.

On May 3, 1930, in the High School of Albany, N .Y., a celebration was held in honor of the bimillennium of the great poet, Virgil.

The village of Liverpool, N. Y., on Aug. 8-9, 1930, will commemorate the hundredth anniversary of its incorporation with historical addresses. Principal A. V. Zogg is chairman of the program. Peter Nelson has been invited to deliver the historical oration.

## COMMUNICATIONS

IN RE SIR JOHN JOHNSON

St. Andrews East, Que., Canada,
May 30, 1930.

*Dear Sir*:

I beg to send you my warmest thanks for your kind letter, and the greatly valued No. of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL containing the sketch of Sir John Johnson, by Dr. Bryce, a valuable aid in rounding up my last number of the Johnsonian tradition.

I have a pamphlet of 57 pages entitled, "Adventures of a Lady in the War of Independence in America" by P. D. Lambe; "Solway Pilot" Office, Workington, England, 1874, Anonymous, but a grand-daughter of Sir John's, who loaned me the pamphlet as-

sures me that it was written by Margaret, the sister of Polly Watts (Lady Johnson). This is my authority for my coming sketch, "The Escape of Sir John and Lady Johnson from the Mohawk Valley." Also "Lady Johnson—Loyalist" by Emily Weaver in the *Canadian Home Journal* for October 1924.

My last connected with the Johnsons will be concerned with Sir John's career in St. Andrews, my native town, memories of which I am endeavoring to preserve. Both these sketches I will send you, but it may be some time before they are published.

With kindest regards.

Yours very cordially,
B. N. WALES.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Columbia University, May 26, 1930.

*Dear Fellow Member*:

Let me at the start quiet any alarm that might arise from the signature at the end of this letter; the Association would never tolerate any interruption of the Secretary's letters, by which we have so long been instructed and delighted. They are inimitable and indispensable. In fact the chief reason for this interlude is to suggest that we let the Secretary know how much we appreciate what he has done as an officer during the last twenty-five years without compensation. Fortunately there is no hint or fear of his concluding this service for many years more. Rather than give him a gold pen or silver cup, I am proposing that in his honor this year we do something to forward his hobby, that is to say, the New York State Historical Association.

Secretary Richards by generalship and unremitting labor has built up the roll. Believing so thoroughly in the worth and satisfaction of this historical enterprise, he hails every new membership as a victory for good in the world. At the present moment we have sixteen hundred. I know that nothing would please Mr. Richards so much as to see at least two thousand by autumn. Let us accomplish this as a testimonial to him. If we had a sufficient membership, we could afford to give him really adequate administrative assistance. But increased membership means much more than that. It means a still stronger voice in protecting and developing historic sites (the Association has just prevented the obliteration of the ruins of the barracks by a state highway across the little Lake George Battleground Park), a more widely distributed and a larger JOURNAL (possibly more frequently issued), annual meetings even more successful than they now are, and broader influence on public opinion in conserving the great traditions of the State.

There is no reason why we should stop at four hundred additional members for this year. Let us constitute our whole member-

ship a great committee on expansion. I am enclosing two copies of a folder we have just printed (more may be had for the asking) setting forth the advantages of membership to the individual. Put them in the hands of two friends to whom membership would appeal. Add your personal persuasive word. Get each to send you his or her check covering the dues for the year or for life, and then forward it to Mr. Richards with a word or introduction. The Secretary's office will be a place of joy!

Now about the annual meeting at Newburgh, *September 24-27, next.* It cannot fail to be one of the best in our history. The headquarters will be at the roomy and comfortable Palatine Hotel (to which members should promptly apply for reservation), and the hospitality of Newburgh will be long remembered. But though our hosts offer more of this personal entertainment than has sometimes been possible, it will not be all tea and receptions. Arthur Pound will give a paper on George Clinton, born at near-by Little Britain; Ralph G. Gabriel, of Yale University, on the Hudson River Indians; Oliver W. Holmes, of New York City, on Stage Coach Days along the Hudson; Frederick Coykendall, on the History of the Hudson River Barge; Dr. Ellwood Hendrick, on Samuel F. B. Morse and Early New York Painters; Raphael A. Weed, on Scenes from Old Newburgh; Julian P. Boyd, on the Pennsylvania-New York Boundary Dispute; etc. There will be the unavoidable presidential address, a special meeting for local historians, a moving picture entitled "Peter Stuyvesant," and other features, including visits to Washington's Headquarters and other shrines. Watch for details later, but determine now to come.

Cordially yours
DIXON RYAN FOX, President

P. S.—Secretary Richards announces that the *Hotel Washington* will also be headquarters for the Association at Newburgh.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 1. Constitution and By-laws; with Proceedings of the second annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., July 31, 1900. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the Battle of Lake George. 1901. 79 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 2. Third annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., July 30, 1901. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Ticonderoga. 1902. 74 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 3. Fourth annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., July 29, 1902. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Burgoyne's Campaign, 1903. 8pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 4. Fifth annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., August 25, 1903. Miscellaneous papers. 1904. 106 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 5. Sixth annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., August 16, 1904. Miscellaneous papers, largely on the Battle of Bennington. 1905. 199 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 6. Seventh annual meeting at Lake George, N. Y., August 22, 1905. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Sullivan's Expedition; with E. M. Ruttenber's *Indian Geographical Names*. 1906. 241 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 7. Eighth annual meeting at Lake George, N.Y., Aug. 21-22, 1906. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the Revolution; 1907. 147 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 8. Ninth annual meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., September 17, 1907. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the Niagara frontier; and tenth annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., October 12-14, 1908. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Albany. 1909. 316 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 9. Eleventh annual meeting at Mount Vernon, N. Y., October 19-20, 1909. Miscellaneous papers, largely on Westchester county. 1910 445 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 10. Twelfth annual meeting on Lake Champlain, October 4-7 1910. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Lake Champlain. 1911. 552 pp,.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 11. Thirteenth annual meeting at Kingston, N. Y., September 12-14, 1911. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Ulster county. 381 pages; with *Dutch Records of Kingston*, 171+xvii pages. 1912.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 12. Fourteenth annual meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Bennington Vt., and Schuylerville, N. Y., September 17-20, 1912. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the Battle of Saratoga. 1913. 423 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 13. Fifteenth annual meeting at Oswego, N. Y., September 29–October 2, 1913. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on Lake Ontario. 1914. 480 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 14. Sixteenth annual meeting at Utica, N. Y., October 5–8, 1914. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the Mohawk valley. 1915. 504 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 15. Seventeenth annual meeting at West Point, N. Y. October 5-7, 1915. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on West Point. 1916. 360 pp.,

PROCEEDINGS, volume 16. Eighteenth annual meeting at Cooperstown, N. Y., October 3–5, 1916. Miscellaneous papers. 1917. 356 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 17. Nineteenth annual meeting at New York City, October 2–4, 1917. Papers largely on New York City. 1919. 480 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 18. Twentieth annual meeting at Rochester, N. Y., October 8–10, 1919. Biographies and Rochester sketches. 1920. 314 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 19. Twenty-first annual meeting at Bear Mountain, N. Y., October 6–8, 1920. Miscellaneous papers, mostly on the lower Hudson valley. 1921. 281 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 20. Twenty-second annual meeting at Lake George, Oct. 3–5, 1921. Miscellaneous papers. 1922. 280+xiv pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 21. Twenty-third annual meeting at Lake Mohonk, Sept. 26–28, 1922. Miscellaneous papers, Constitution and By-Laws, and list of members corrected to Aug. 1, 1924. 264+lvi pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 22. Twenty-fourth annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Oct. 2–4, 1923. Miscellaneous papers. 1925. 370 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 23. Twenty-fifth annual meeting at Buffalo, Oct. 1–3, 1924. Miscellaneous papers mostly on Niagara frontier; laying of corner stone of Ticonderoga Headquarters, July 8, 1925; constitution, by-laws, list of members to Nov. 1, 1926. Index to volumes 1–23. 1925. xvi+466 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 24. Twenty-sixth annual meeting at Syracuse, Oct. 1–3, 1925. Miscellaneous papers mostly on Central New York. 1926. xi+373 pp.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 25. Twenty-seventh annual meeting at New York City, Sept. 20–Oct. 2, 1926. Miscellaneous papers. 1927. xii+464.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 26. Twenty-eighth annual meeting at Glens Falls, N. Y. Oct. 5, 1927. Miscellaneous papers. 1928. viii+483.

PROCEEDINGS, volume 27. Twenty-ninth annual meeting at Watertown, N.Y Sept. 27, 1928. Miscellaneous papers. 1929. viii+388.

THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION was incorporated in 1899 with these objects:

1. To promote and encourage historical research.
2. To disseminate a greater knowledge of the early history of the State, by means of lectures and the publication and distribution of literature on historical subjects.
3. To gather books, manuscripts, pictures and relics relating to the history of the State of New York, and to establish a museum therein for their preservation.
4. To suitably mark places of historic interest.
5. To acquire by purchase, gift, devise, or otherwise, the title to, or custody and control of, historic spots and places.

The first and second of these purposes are achieved principally through the papers read at the annual meetings and their publication in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL, the four numbers of which constitute the annual volume of proceedings. The JOURNAL also reviews books and articles relating to New York, prints original articles and news of the historical activities in the State.

A library of considerable value has been gathered and it is growing rapidly through exchanges with similar organizations and through gifts.

The Association is custodian for the State of the Bennington Battlefield, the Lake George Battleground Park and the Crown Point Reservation.

All persons interested in American history are eligible for membership and we invite all such to fill out the form below and mail it to the Secretary. Annual dues $3; life membership $50; endowment membership, $100. Dues are credited from the first of January nearest date of application. There is no other expense All publications are sent prepaid to each member.

.....19

FREDERICK B. RICHARDS, *Secretary*,
Glens Falls, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

I hereby apply for.....Membership in the New York State Historical Association. Enclosed find $.....payable to order of New York State Historical Association.

Name.....

Address.....

Business or Profession.....

Honorary Degrees and Titles.....